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HUNGARIAN DELEGATE SPEAKS AT GENEVA CONFERENCE

Stresses Gorbachev Appeal

LD211145 Budapest MTI in English 1023 GMT 21 Feb 86

[Text] Geneva, February 20 (MTI) -- The full session of the Geneva Disarmament Conference was addressed Thursday [20 February] by David Meiszter, leader of the Hungarian delegation. He stressed that Mikhail Gorbachev's appeal to the conference not only urges immediate and effective disarmament measures, but is also a warning, for semi-solutions are not sufficient in the current, decisive period. The message of the Soviet leader proves in a convincing manner that the Soviet Union is ready to do as much for disarmament as other countries. The leader of the Hungarian delegation asked that the countries participating in the conference thoroughly study the Soviet proposals and give appropriate replies to these.

Supports Gorbachev Proposals

LD211919 Budapest MTI in English 1717 GMT 21 Feb 86

[Text] Geneva, February 21 (MTI) -- Hungary fully supports Gorbachev's disarmament proposals made in January, said Ambassador David Meiszter, head of the Hungarian delegation, in his contribution to the Thursday [20 February] session of the Geneva disarmament conference. He stressed that developments in the past few months established the possibility of a favourable change in international political relations. The Soviet-U.S. summit in Geneva last November can provide a basis not only for the development of bilateral relations but also for the resumption of talks of arms limitation and disarmament that would bring more favourable results than in previous years. Almost two months after the summit the Soviet Union has proved by an important step that it wants to put possibilities into practice.

Hungary accepted the comprehensive disarmament programme, published in January, with full support, stressed the head of the Hungarian delegation and added that "Hungary makes every effort to contribute to the implementation of the concrete disarmament proposals which take the largest scope of interests into consideration and search for compromise".

The Hungarian delegate urged a full and general halt to nuclear tests, as talks on other issues cannot be successful without it. That is why the one-sided moratorium of the Soviet Union is of particular importance, said David Meiszter.

BUDAPEST REPORTS REAGAN'S REPLY TO SOVIET PROPOSAL

LD232227 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 23 Feb 86

[Text] President Reagan's reply to the Soviet disarmament proposals center on the elimination of medium-range nuclear weapons. Speaking about the reply, which has just been prepared, a high-ranking White House official said that the President envisages the withdrawal of these weapons within 3 years and, in contrast with the Soviet proposal, not just from Europe but also from Asia. At the same time, Reagan rejects the proposal that, simultaneously with the elimination of the medium-range nuclear weapons of the two superpowers, Great Britain and France should freeze the deployment of their own nuclear weapons. According to THE NEW YORK TIMES, the proposal also deals with other aspects of arms limitation, but not in as much detail as in the case of the medium-range nuclear missiles.

ZHIVKOV-LED DELEGATION LEAVES FOR CPSU CONGRESS

AU240848 Sofia BTA in English 0822 GMT 24 Feb 86

[Text] Sofia. February 24 (BTA) -- Delegation of the Bulgarian Communist Party headed by Mr. Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council of Bulgaria, left for Moscow this morning. At the invitation of the CC of the CPSU, the delegation will take part in the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

The delegation includes Mr. Grisha Filipov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the the BCP and chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria. Mr. Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the CC of the BCP; and Mr. Ivan Panev, member of the CC of the RCP and first secretary of the Plovdiv County committee of the BCP.

FRENCH EXTERNAL RELATIONS MINISTER ARRIVES

AU231917 Sofia BTA in English 1858 GMT 23 Feb 86

[Text] Sofia 23 Feb (BTA) -- Mr. Roland Dumas, minister for external relations of France, arrived on an official visit to this country, today, at the invitation of Mr. Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria.

Mr. Roland Dumas was met at the airport by Mr. Petur Mladenov and other officials.

Before a BTA representative, Mr. Roland Dumas assessed positively the Bulgaro-French relations. He added that the aim of his visit is to raise them on a higher level.

Dumas Meets With Zhivkov

AU2322106 Sofia BTA in English 1949 GMT 23 Feb 86

[Text] Sofia, February 23 (BTA) -- This evening, Mr. Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council of Bulgaria, received Mr. Roland Dumas, minister for external relations of the French Republic, who is on an official visit to this country.

The two sides discussed basic issues of the Bulgaro-French relations. They assessed positively the cooperation carried out in various spheres. They gave high estimation to the political dialogue which has been established between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the French Republic, and voiced their desire for its further enrichement and widening.

Discussing current issues of international situation both sides paid special attention to the necessity for exerting serious efforts for preservation and strengthening of world peace, for undertaking of efficient measures for halting of the arms race and concrete steps for disarmament. The two sides explicitly stressed that militarization of outer space should be averted, because it would present a great danger to world peace and security. Both sides voiced their hope that the detente process in Europe will be continued, stabilized and extended, and stressed the role of the Stockholm conference. They expressed the opinion that the Soviet-American summit in November 1985 gave birth to the hope that roads for saving of peace could be found.

The two sides stressed the necessity from taking steps toward concrete agreements. In this aspect they discussed the peaceful proposals contained in the declaration of Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev from January 15, this year.

The talks, which passed in a friendly atmosphere and sincerity, was attended by Mr. Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria.

After the talks, Mr. Todor Zhivkov gave a dinner in honor of Mr. Roland Dumas.

[Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 2030 GMT on 23 February repeats the report on the meeting between Todor Zhivkov and Roland Dumas and the subsequent dinner given in Dumas' honor, and adds: "The dinner was attended by Comrades Ognyan Doynov, Petur Mladenov, Andrey Lukanov, and Khristo Khristov, minister of trade."]

ZHIVKOV GREETS IRANIAN LEADERS ON NATIONAL DAY

Message to President

AU141154 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 12 Feb 86 p 1

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, has sent a telegram to Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, on the occasion of the country's national day -- the Day of the Revolution, in which sincere congratulations and best wishes are sent to the friendly Iranian people for the country's comprehensive advance.

Confidence is voiced that the further development of the relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Islamic Republic of Iran will be of benefit to the peoples of our two countries and will assist in strengthening peace and understanding in the world.

Telegram to Khomeyni

AU141155 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 12 Feb 86 p 1

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, has sent a congratulatory telegram to Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni, leader of the Islamic Republic of Iran, on the occasion of the country's national day. The telegram expresses most sincere congratulations and good wishes for the further development of Iran.

Profound confidence is voiced that the relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Islamic Republic of Iran will continue to develop for the good of our two peoples and in the interest of international cooperation.

RABOTNICHESKO DELO OUTLINES SCI-TECH POLICY

AU161915 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 13 Feb 86 p 1

[RABOTNICHESKO DELO Editorial: "Clear Strategy of Development"]

[Excerpts] During the years that have elapsed since the commencement of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria, the BCP Central Committee has on many occasions discussed and adopted decisions on problems on scientific and technological progress.

For us, who have concerned ourselves with the further construction of the developed socialist society, the scientific and technological revolution which is developing on a worldside scale possesses a fateful significance which, it can be said, will be even greater in the future. Since we are in competition with the capitalist world, and since we have to achieve higher labor productivity, which will alse ensure our superiority over the capitalist world, we have only one path -- resolutely to tackle the implementation of the scientific and technological revolution in our country as an objective natural law of our time.

The tasks set are so large in scale, so all-embracing, and of such global strategic singificance that they can be solved only with the aid of bold structural changes in the apparatus of state, in the methods of administration of the production and scientific units, in the legal and normative base, and so on.

The postulate concerning the self-managing organizations adopted at the January 1986 plenum has precisely this aim -- by means of the economic levers the organizations themselves are to be compelled themselves to seek scientific and technogolical achievements which can be utilized in their production activity.

The postulate concerning the program collectives engaged in scientific research has also received its natural development. Functioning as self-managing organizations, they themselves will strive towards reducing time limits and implementing the results in practice.

On the other hand, the structural changes in production which it is absolutely necessary to carry out will direct production types of products which have a large scientific content. The requirement now is for finished products, not only to be characterized by low expenditures of raw materials, other materials, energy, and labor, as was required hitherto, but also to be characterized by a high scientific content.

The January plenum and the subsequent session of the 8th National Assembly created the basic preconditions for the elimination of a number of obstacles of an organizational nature which have held up development. At the same time, the new administration structures formed in the apparatus of state will stimulate the creation of new scientific products and their speedy application in production.

The past year has shown that the ideas of the scientific and technological revolution have taken hold in the consciousness of scientific and party figures, economic leader at all levels, and the broad masses of the people. This is becoming very clearly apparent now, during the accountability-election meetings with the BCP and at the meetings and conferences. At these meetings there has been an unequivocal demonstration of the striving to disclose the possibilities of the scientific and technological achievements and for the scientific and technological revolution to be the starting point for solving all economic and social tasks. This psychological tuning of the cadres that has already been achieved is one of the main preconditions for the successful implementation of the party decisions in practice. This spirit, created on the eve of the 13th BCP congress, is the best indicator for the successful work of the party committees and organizations during the period between the two plenums and in the preparations for the congress. Apart from the material results which are now being reported at the accountability-election conferences, the organizations-political result achieved is extremely important, because it shows the readiness of the millions of workers to busy themselves with the implementation of the scientific and technological revolution, which is synonymous with the struggle for the further construction of the developed socialist society in our country.

HUSAK-LED DELEGATION LEAVES FOR CPSU CONGRESS

LD240929 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0830 GMT 24 Feb 86

[Text] At the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, a CPCZ Central Committee delegation today left to attend the 27th CPSU Congress. Lubos Lidicky and Petr Voldan report on the departure ceremony at Prague's Ruzyne Airport:

The state colors of Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union are flying on this frosty morning here at Ruzyne Airport in honor of the Czechoslovak delegation which is leaving for the 27th CPSU Congress.

Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, is arriving on the airport apron. The delegation leaving for the Soviet capital also consists of Lubomir Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and federal premier; Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; and Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee. Joining the delegation in Moscow will be Miroslav Zavadil, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR ambassador to the Soviet Union.

The members of the delegation of the Soviet party congress are now taking their leave for the waiting aircraft. Among them are Alois Indra, Antonin Kapek, and Josef Kempny, members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium. Josef Korcek says goodbye to comrades Husak, Jozef Lenart, Jan Fojtik and Josef Haman, candidate members of the Party Central Committee Presidium. Also here to see off the delegation are Mikulas Beno, Josef Havlin, Fratisek Pitra and Jindrich Polednik, secretaries of the Party Central Committee. The delegation is also being seen off by Comrades Zdenek Horeni and Marie Kabrhelova, members of the Secretariat. Also present is Igor Cherkasov, the charge d'affaires of the Soviet Embassy in Czechoslovakia, and other embassy staff.

In just a few moments the special aircraft will be setting off for Moscow. The last bouquets of red flowers from Pioneers, a final wave, and the final moments prior to the departure of the Czechoslovak delegation to the 27th CPSU Congress, which opens tomorrow.

MBFR OFFER SHOWS SOCIALIST NATIONS' 'MAGNANIMITY'

LD211922 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2230 GMT 20 Feb 86

[Station commentary on Vienna MBFR talks]

[Text] The USSR's latest comprehensive peace proposal, which shows the path to nuclear disarmament, has justifiably become the center of world attention. Unfortunately, the Soviet proposals put forward at the same time that the agreed limitations were to extend to conventional weapons, with regard to the current state of military technology, and armed troops remain, unjustly, in its shadow.

In his 15 January declaration, Mikhail Gorbachev said that Vienna is the place where these issues should be discussed. Today the socialist countries gave concrete form to this general statement. Further, this is not a new step based on an unrealistic assessment of the situation; on the contrary, today's proposal fully takes into consideration the position of both sides. It uses as its base the proposal put forward by the socialist countries in Vienna a year ago, a proposal the NATO countries only reacted to last December. The socialist countries are willing to accept a number of compromises in the interest of real progress so that the 13-year marathon, which so far has produced no results, will finally move forward.

First, the socialist countries are prepared to accept a smaller reduction in the number of troops than what they had proposed to satisfy the West. They are also willing to accept another NATO demand on exchanging lists on the troops withdrawn. In addition, they agree with continuing the freeze of the number of troops from 2-3 years and of the entire interim agreement from 3-4 years. Furthermore, they expanded the verification measures by proposing to create three to four permanent monitoring posts. Today's proposal by the socialist countries also establishes the right of the parties to carry out on-site monitoring if there is any suspicion that the other sides are violating the agreement. It is natural that the socialist countries should demand that the initial reduction and subsequent freeze should be applied not only to the troops but also to their armaments.

The magnanimity of the socialist countries is obvious. What matters now is the reaction of the other side.

Military 'Restricted' Publicizing

AU141807 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 12 Feb 86 p 7

[Dusan Rovensky commentary in the "We Comment" column: "Broad Reaction"]

[Text] The interview granted by Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, to the paper L'HUMANITE has undoubtedly evoked a broad reaction among the international public. It was welcomed by peace forces throughout the world, and it was commented on by the main newspapers in the world, as well as by television and radio stations. Attention was concentrated on the main circles of problems dealt with in the interview; on the tasks facing the Soviet Union; on Soviet-U.S. relations; and on the appraisal of the current international situation. Here -- and this is quite natural -- the attention of the world public was primarily concentrated on problems connected with halting the arms race and with ways of preventing the militarization of space.

The peace forces welcomed the frank and realistic appraisal of the international situation, and the assurance that the Soviet Union will do all that is necessary to diminish the threat of a nuclear war. A number of political figures, scientists, and public representatives have expressed absolute agreement with the statement that there is no more topical task than to intensify the fight for peace and to avert the risks which would result from the militarization of outer space. The CPSU Central Committee general secretary's words that, although certain positive changes in the political atmosphere could be registered after the Geneva meeting, they nevertheless do not concern an improvement of U.S.-Soviet relations, have been carefully noted. By pursuing its plans for space armament, Washington is damaging international relations and diverting the current Soviet-U.S. dialogue toward great obstacles, and frequently also in a blind alley.

It is precisely the Reagan Government's unwillingness to undertake any step in reaction to the Soviet proposals of January 1986 that can be explained by the fact that the White House is averse to withdrawing from its concepts of a militarization of outer space. The commentaries of American newspapers in the last few days reveal that it is the U.S. endeavor to acquire strategic supremacy that stands behind the so-called SDI.

The commentaries in the American press also make it very obvious that the danger pointed out in the CPSU Central Committee general secretary's interview does exist. The development of space arms systems extremely enhances the risks of a chance outbreak of a war conflict.

For instance, one of the commentaries recently published says that the Challenger shuttle catastrophe occurred during the phase controlled by computers. It is known that during this phase the computers issue about 88,000 orders. But the "star wars" plans are counting on computers issuing tens of millions of orders to space systems.

Whereas the peace forces are welcoming the Soviet initiatives, Washington pretends to be deaf. The reason is obvious. The White House stands under the strong influence of the military-industrial complex, which expects space armament to yield it even far higher profits. Recently, the annual report of the U.S. Department of Defense was published; in it the Pentagon is asking Congress for 12 percent more money for arms in the next fiscal year than it had last year. But outlays for space arms are to increase a full 75 percent. Moreover, the overwhelming majority of profits in this sphere are to flow primarily to California, Texas, and Alabama, that is, to states which are the power base of right-wing Republicans. The military-industrial complex has an extreme influence on the U.S. Government's decisionmaking. During the last 3 years alone thousands of new people transferred from the military industry to the state apparatus; and the absolute majority of them are personally interested in a steady armaments increase. Former Pentagon generals, colonels, and other high-ranking officers have joined the boards of directors of armament firms. They, too, are interested in the unchanged continuation of the current course of the Washington government. Apart from other things, this also explains why, for instance, the American communications media, which are being decisively influenced by the ruling circles, have seen to it that the publicity given to Mikhail Gorbachev's interview was restricted.

However, the ideas of peace, armament limitation, and the removal of the threat of space militarization cannot be stopped. They cannot be silenced. This was again shown by the broad reaction to the supreme Soviet representative's interview among the international, peace-loving public. Millions of people throughout the world are drawing strength from it for a further escalation of the fight for peace.

McNamara Remarks Cited

LD222257 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1830 GMT 22 Feb 86

[Text] According to a CTK report today Robert McNamara, former U.S. secretary of defense, has spoken at a seminar on the questions of relations between the East and West in favor of the United States joining in the moratorium on nuclear tests, declared unilaterally by the Soviet Union. It is well known that the West has not yet in effect replied to the Soviet initiatives of January 15th, which envisage radical elimination of nuclear weapons from our world. The question for today's guest in the studio therefore is: Why is it so?

[Unidentified guest] I believe that this attitude reflects the unpreparedness of official Washington for the current pace, for the inner constructive charge [naboj] driving Soviet foreign policy. At the same time this peace-making dynamism of the policy of the socialist countries, which this week was demonstrated, for instance, in the proposals offered in Vienna or in Comrade Gorbachev's message to Geneva, is an undesirable phenomenon for the U.S. Government. They would prefer to prolong or delay things. At the same time there is an explosion of secret agreements, secret provisions, secret correspondence between President Reagan and Federal Chancellor Kohl, which means a return to a policy conducted behind closed doors.

At a time when the public in the Western countries and throughout the world in general would like to hear from NATO politicians a clear-cut attitude to the Soviet proposals, they are going over to this secret form of policy which naturally has the objective of tiring the public in their countries, partially to gain time and thereby perhaps also the scope for a possible sabotage of the Soviet peace proposals.

[Interviewer] They have, of course, not yet succeeded so far.

[Guest] This is directly connected with the humanitarian essence of the Soviet peace proposals and their specific content both in terms of the time and in specific measures. So, on one hand there is the behind-closed-doors policy of the Western representatives, and on the other hand the open policy of the Soviet Union. On one hand there are specific Soviet proposals and the United States' words on the other hand. And this all is generating greater trust in the policy of the Soviet Union. This is, of course, manifested in various aspects but above all in that the front of the supporters of the Soviet peace initiative is broadening, that this spectrum of organizations, movements, and politicians is becoming broader.

I would only like to recall the words of Egon Bahr, one of the leading politicians of the West German Social Democratic Party and an expert on international relations, who said in an interview with Czechoslovak radio this week, for instance: The proposal submitted by Mikhail Gorbachev envisages nuclear disarmement on the basis of equal security for both sides and this is after all a tremendous thing. And there are more of such views. I recall Edward Kennedy and others. It is perhaps this pressure, which is coming from realistically thinking circles in Western countries in connection with the Soviet peace offensive and in support of it, that provides a certain hope that the mechanism of the peace dialogue, which was begun in Geneva by the meeting between the highest representatives of the Soviet Union and the United States, will be able to continue and develop further.

HUSAK ON ECONOMIC REFORM, ARMS INITIATIVE

AU182036 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 17 Feb 86 pp 1, 2

["Excerpt" from speech delivered by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, at the Prague City CPCZ Conference on 15 February]

[Excerpts] A more penetrating glance at weak spots and shortcomings, which the party demands, is connected with the acceleration of the dynamism of our society's overall development, Comrade Husak said. When we realize what tasks we face in the coming 5 and 15 years, it is obvious that in no place can we reconcile ourselves to the justification of shortcomings. For us, the driving force of building developed socialism is criticism and self-criticism. Its purpose is not sullying poeple, but rectifying shortcomings with a good word -- and where that is not enough, with other means.

He spoke further about tasks connected with perfecting management and planning and with the functioning of the economic mechanism. He noted that this entire complex mechanism will have to be modernized, the activity of the center concentrated on vital conceptual problems, and greater responsibility and powers granted to enterprises. A number of steps are underway and further steps are being planned.

Hostile propaganda has been spreading malicious gossip saying that Czechoslovakia is afraid of "economic reform." We are searching for optimal ways of how to further perfect the system of management, but we do not and will not adopt the management system of capitalism, which in the course of centuries has developed and abides by its own lupine law of profit and exploitation. The socialist principles of management, social ownership, and unity of economic and social viewpoints are to us inviolable. We attentively follow what measures are being adopted in the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, and we check what best suits our conditions and needs. Socialism is a young social system which is developing dynamically. This requires systematically perfecting economic and state management. This is a weighty issue, to which the CPCZ Central Committee and the CSSR Government pay great attention, and to which the 17th CPCZ Congress will also address itself.

A great number of Communists, strong party organizations, are working in central agencies in Prague. Recently, the CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat devoted itself to the results of their work, with the standard of which we are not completely satisfied. In their entire activity they must proceed from the principle that the higher the institution, the greater the responsibility, Comrade Husak said.

In the following part of his speech he emphasized that people in our country, and not only the Communists, follow with exceptional attention the preparations for the upcoming 27th CPSU Congress. This, above all, is because the ideas the Soviet Communists discuss, the problems which they are solving, their endeavor for a new style and methods of work, for perfecting the entire management mechanism are similar to the tasks and problems with which we, too, are dealing in preparing for the 17th CPCZ Congress. We are not interested in mechanically copying, but in creatively utilizing the Soviet experience. Therefore we give it such broad publicity.

The primary duty of Communists is to correctly explain the great tasks we are solving, and win the broad strata of the working people for their realization. Never and nowhere will the new assert itself automatically. It is not enough to vote at meetings for progressive ideas and plans; the most important thing is that they be consistently fulfilled. And that is being decided, above all, by Communists -- at workplaces, in collectives, in the family, in all places where they are active. Therefore the published draft of the amendments to the party statutes stresses primarily the Communists' increased responsibility.

Comrade Gustav Husak also spoke about topical international issues. He stressed that one has to see the close connection between domestic and foreign policy tasks, and pay systematic attention to international developments. The demand to escalate the struggle for averting the nuclear danger and for solving international problems peacefully is of great urgency. In a number of areas in the world, conflicts are smoldering. An immense quantity of dangerous weapons and mass destruction has been stockpiled; these weapons are capable of bringing about the extinction of human civilization, as the CPSU Central Committee General Secretary, Comrade Gorbachev, tellingly said in an interview with the daily L'HUMANITE. These computer-controlled weapons are increasingly getting out of human control. As the Challenger space shuttle tragedy has shown, even a single error can cause a catastrophe.

Therefore the Soviet Union, aware of its responsibility for mankind's future, has come forward with a grandiose program to gradually implement the limitation of nuclear weapons, ending with their total liquidation by the year 2000. Some circles in the United States are trying -- under various pretexts -- to cast doubt upon these realistic proposals, in order to be able to avoid giving a concrete answer. The reason is that they do not want to abandon the endeavor for world hegemony, and what is no less important, they want to remain assured of the huge profits flowing from the arms buildup.

The Czechoslovak people are fully aware of how profoundly the questions of peace and war affect their vital interests. Therefore they fully support the Soviet peace initiatives and the coordinated foreign policy of the socialist countries. In this, they keep in mind the tragic experience of their modern history, the price they paid for the restoration of their freedom and independence, and the fact that only in alliance with the Soviet Union and the socialist community can their peaceful development be ensured.

We can state with satisfaction that the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union are meeting with growing international support. In the West, too, realistic voices increasingly resound and there is growing understanding of the necessity that questions of international security be resolved in the spirit of the principle that the Soviet Union proposes. All this strengthens our hope that one will succeed in ensuring peaceful prospects for mankind.

HUSAK CONGRATULATES MARCOS ON ELECTION

AU210912 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 20 Feb 86 p 1

[CTK report]

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- CSSR President Gustav Husak has sent a congratulatory telegram to Ferdinand Edralin Marcos on the occasion of his election to the function of president of the Republic of the Philippines.

BRIEFS

HEALTH AGREEMENT WITH JORDAN -- Matej Lucan, Czechoslovak deputy premier, received Ziyad Hamzah, Jordanian minister of health, today in Prague. Their talks dealt with specific suggestions for expanding and strengthening cooperation between both countries in health care and medical science. A Czechoslovak-Jordanian agreement was also signed today in Prague on cooperation in health care. The agreement sets out the principles for exchanging medical information, provides for both sides' participation at scientific congresses, and also deals with the health care provision for each other's citizens living in the other's country. [Text] [Prague in Czech and Slovak to Europe 2230 GMT 19 Feb 86 LD]

HONECKER-LED DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR CPSU CONGRESS

LD231604 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 23 Feb 86

[Text] An SED delegation led by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, is taking part in the 27th CPSU Congress which begins on Tuesday [25 February]. The deputation was bidden a warm farewell at the Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport today. It includes members and candidate members of the Politburo Willi Stoph, Kurt Hager, Guenter Mittag, and Werner Eberlein; Egon Winkelmann, member of the Central Committee; and Bruno Mahlow, member of the Central Auditing Commission, who is secretary to the delegation.

MBFR PROPOSALS EXPLAINED, RESULTS ASSESSED

LD212143 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1705 GMT 21 Feb 86

[Lutz Leichtfuss commentary]

[Text] A new proposal by the USSR, Poland, the CSSR and the GDR has been made at the Vienna negotiations on the mutual reduction of troops and armaments in central Europe. Nineteen states belonging to the Warsaw Pact or NATO are taking part. This proposal at the negotiations, which have been going on in the Austrian capital for more than 12 years, should extract them from their cul-de-sac. Lutz Leichtfuss explains:

Are the negotiations in Vienna getting somewhere? Not only the diplomats who have been sitting opposite one another every week for 12 years in the Redoutensaal of the Vienna Hofburg are going to be asking themselves this question. At the negotiations on the mutual reduction of troops and armaments in central Europe -- to give them their official title -- it is, after all, a matter of reducing the largest concentration of troops and arms in the world. Nowhere else are so many military units, armed so comprehensively, to be found as here in central Europe at the juncture between the Warsaw Pact and NATO. To dismantle or withdraw them is a question of the formation of greater security and trust -- in the end, a question of peace for our entire continent. Of course, the partners around the negotiating table -- representatives of 19 countries of the Warsaw Pact and of NATO -- have not been inactive.

Only last year the socialist countries proposed a comprehensive draft treaty, which went a good way toward the demands of the other side on many points. One should once again remember that the Soviet Union, as early as 1979-80, delivered largely unilateral prior concessions, when it diminished its forces and weaponry in the GDR by 20,000 men and 1,000 modern tanks. The fact that there has been no corresponding U.S. countermove is linked with those positions of the Western side which have blocked negotiations for so long, as has also happened at Vienna. Principally, two things have made the negotiations so protracted and, as a final consequence, without result. First, the constantly repeated NATO assertion that information about the Soviet troops in central Europe was not correct. The other is the transparent demands for specific monitoring measures, by which is understood in this version quite obviously possibilities for blatant espionage.

But even on these matters there are, as already mentioned, compromise offers from the socialist countries; yesterday these were once again made more precise. The proposal provides, in a first partial agreement, for the immediate withdrawal of 6,500 U.S. and 11,500 Soviet soldiers -- nearly twice as many -- and for them to be returned to their home countries.

Furthermore, three or four monitoring posts were to be set up on each side, which, occupied jointly by both sides, could supervise the reduction and further troop movements. In order to get more exact information about the other side's potential, the Warsaw Pact proposes a comprehensive exchange of information and on-the-spot checks in case there should be a valid suspicion of violations of the treaty.

Thus, we are moving toward the positions of the other side on many points, and have, as was to be read in the proposal of the socialist countries last year, for the time being climbed down on some. This applies to a far greater extent of reduction than that which was originally planned.

Immediately after the Geneva summit meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and U.S. President Reagan, there were clear indications that in Vienna, too, there might be progress. The West announced that there could definitely be further negotiation on the basis of the fundamental idea of the socialist countries. This was an important, encouraging sign. And, as GDR Ambassador Andre Wieland expressed yesterday, with the appropriate political willingness, all difficulties still outstanding can be surmounted. More than 12 years after the first round of negotiations, the first results could finally become possible in Vienna.

GDR-SOVIET 'BROTHERHOOD-IN-ARMS' WEEK CELEBRATED

Kessler, Lushev Remarks Noted

DW211109 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1600 GMT 19 Feb 86

[Excerpts] Brotherhood-in-arms week, which is observed in our republic every year in the period between the days of the Soviet Army and the days of the National People's Army [NVA], was festively opened in Magdeburg today. Werner Eberlein, Politburo candidate member and first secretary of the Magdeburg Bezirk SED executive board, Army General Heinz Kessler, minister of national defense, and Army General Petr Lushev, commander-in-chief of the Group of Soviet Armed Forces in Germany were cordially welcomed guests. Wolfram Engel reports:

Brotherhood-in-arms week has as its slogan "United, brothers in arms and class are invincible." That was stated by Werner Eberlein, Politburo candidate member and first secretary of the Magdeburg Bezirk SED executive board, in his keynote address. The week of friendship in the year of the 27th CPSU Congress will essentially contribute to strengthening socialism generally and safeguarding peace, he said.

Then Army General Heinz Kessler took the floor. He recalled the fact that here in Magdeburg in the summer of 1927 Ernst Thaelmann called on members of the proletarian defense alliance of the German worker class, the Red Front fighters alliance, to struggle against militarism and war. At that time Thaelmann also warned that it should never be forgotten that the fate of the international workers class was inseparably connected with the Soviet Union, Army General Heinz Kessler said and added.

[Begin Kessler recording] The spirit of Thaelmann (?is alive) in the outstanding production performance of the Magdeburg Ernst Thaelmann Combine Workers [words indistinct]. It is alive in our party, in our youth organization, in our Pioneer organization, in the GDR people, in NVA members and in GDR border troops. Just as it says in the Thaelmann song: Thaelmann was never killed [passage indistinct]

As soldiers of the socialist German state we are proud of having helped preserve peace in Europe for 30 years now alongside the glorious Soviet Army and the other fraternal armies. Our pride in what together we have created and defended is more than ever before connected with our determination to continue to meet our collective responsibility for the protection of our peace achievements. We are sure that our friendly meeting with our comrades of the regiment next door will also be very useful in the future. [passage indistinct]

Training according to coordinated plans and uniform standards, mutual assistance in mastering modern technology and armament, close cooperation in the service system [diensthabendes system], joint research by innovators and rationalizers, the friendly exchange of experience in all problems of political and military life will continue to bear fruit and allow our fraternal socialist alliance to remain strong and invincible. [end recording]

Then Army General Petr Lushev took the floor and said that the brotherhood in arms with the NVA and friendship with the GDR working people have a firm place in the Group of Soviet Armed Forces in Germany. He added:

[Begin Lushev recording in Russian with superimposed German translation] The members of the Group of Soviet Armed Forces in Germany are deeply aware of the prerequisites for the reliable protection of socialist achievements. They unanimously approve of and back the CPSU's domestic and foreign policy as well as its practical work to strengthen the country's economic and defensive power. In this hall today Soviet soldiers rub shoulders with members of the NVA, the border troops [words indistinct], representatives of political parties and mass organizations, and youth. In our view that is a convincing demonstration of our unity and the indestructibility of our combat alliance.

There is no unit in the Group of Soviet Armed Forces in Germany that does not cultivate the close friendly relations with NVA troops and units, [word indistinct] party-state bodies, social and youth organizations, and the collectives of factories and institutions. An example of that is the relatons of our Army members with the Magdeburg Bezirk people. At all places and at all times our soldiers are supported by their brothers in arms and class, and they see in them the reliable friends on whom they can rely in any situation in resolving any complicated task for the protection of socialism's borders.

Further Remarks

LD220246 East Berlin Radio Volga in Russian to Soviet Forces 1630 GMT 20 Feb 86

[Report by Lieutenant Colonel Mikhail Shapunov on addresses by Army General Heinz Kessler, GDR defense minister, and Army General Petr Georgiyevich Lushev, commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany, on 19 February in Magdeburg on the occasion of combat cooperation week; Kessler's recorded remarks in German with superimposed Russian translation]

[Excerpts] The opening of a week of combat cooperation between soldiers of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany [GSFG] and the NVA of the GDR took place in Magdeburg yesterday. We draw your attention to a report by our correspondent Lieutenant Colonel Mikhail Shapunov:

Combat cooperation week, which has now become traditional, is taking place this year under the motto "Brotherhood in class, brotherhood in arms, invincible in united combat formation." The main event of its first day was a joint meeting in the Magdeburg Hall of (?Gipershal), of the (?protekhor) culture-sport complex. The meeting was opened by Comrade Werner Eberlein, candidate member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee, first secretary of the Magdeburg SED okrug committee. The floor is given to Army General Kessler, GDR minister of national defense:

[Begin recording] Esteemed Army general, Comrade Lushev! Comrade soldiers, sergeants, ensigns, officers, and generals of the Soviet Army and of the NVA and GDR Border Guard forces. Dear comrades and friends! This year the traditional week of brotherhood-in-arms is taking place under the sign of the 27th CPSU Congress and the 11th SED congress. We, fighters of the socialist German state are proud of the fact that for 30 years now, we have been facilitating the preservation of peace in Europe shoulder to shoulder with the glorious Soviet Army and other fraternal armies. At the same time, we express our resolve to continue to justify with honor the responsibility laid upon us for defending the achievements of socialism.

While there exists a danger of war, as the U.S. Government and governments of other NATO countries do not halt the arms race, we must be vigilant so as to defend the achievements of socialism at any moment from the military adventure of imperialism. Over many years, such well-tried forms of cooperation as joint training according to agreed plans, mutual assistance in the use of up-to-date equipment and weapons, the joint work of innovators and rationalizers, the friendly exchange of experience in all matters of political and military training, have shown themselves to good advantage in our units and subunits. All of this brings good results and raises the defense capability of our states. In the name of this, the fighters of our armed forces are applying great efforts and are really studying military science, for they know that thereby they are serving peace.

Long live the inviolable friendship and brotherhood-in-arms between the NVA and the Soviet Army! Long live the combat alliance between the SED and the CPSU! Long live the firm and unshakable alliance between the peoples of the GDR, the USSR, and other states of the socialist community! [applause] [end recording]

Army General Lushev spoke at the meeting. He said in part:

[Begin recording] Dear comrades and friends! Permit me, on behalf of the Military Council, soldiers, sergeants, ensigns, officers, and generals of the GSFG, to warmly and cordially greet you at the meeting on the occasion of the opening of a week of combat cooperation.

This year we are opening a routine week of combat cooperation in special conditions, when there reigns in our countries an atmosphere of high political and labor enthusiasm, caused by preparations for the forthcoming 27th CPSU Congress.

Our party and the Soviet people are going to the congress with plans to speed up the country's social and economic development and on that basis, to achieve a new qualitative condition in Soviet society. The task of acceleration is the core of the new edition of the CPSU program and of all the precongress documents. Soviet people are one in striving to live in peace with all peoples while engaged in creative labor. They therefore warmly approve of and support the statement by Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in which a complex of new foreign policy initiatives are put forward, which aim to liquidate nuclear weapons and lessen the threat of war. The USSR's initiatives have been received with great interest and approval in the whole world. For us, the widespread responses and support for them from our friends in the GDR are striking. The new Soviet proposals meet the aspirations of all peace-loving peoples of the planet.

In the West, and first and foremost in the United States, however, there are quite a few [nemalo] opponents of disarmament who are striving to achieve world dominance by military force. The countries of the socialist community evaluate today's international situation soberly, remember the lessons of history and Lenin's behest to be alert; and until the threat to the peace and security of peoples is removed, the Warsaw Pact member countries will continue to do everything necessary to defend themselves from any encroachments.

Our fighters took in the demands of the draft of the new edition of the programme of our party with a feeling of lofty responsibility. The Armed Forces should show high vigilance and always be ready to intercept the intrigues of imperialism against the USSR and its allies and to utterly defeat any aggressor. In preparing worthily to meet the 27th Party Congress, the personnel of our Army and fleet have made a new step forward in combat perfection. This also concerns in full measure the GSFG, the foremost detachment of the Soviet Armed Forces, equipped with the most up-to-date weapons and combat technology.

Dear comrades and friends, the reliable protection of the Western borders of the socialist community is an honored and responsible task standing before fighters of the Warsaw Pact forces. Here on the soil of the fraternal GDR we are carrying it out in united formation with fighters of the National People's Army and of the Border Guard forces. We are helped in this by our close brotherhood-in-arms and our friendship with the GDR fighters and working people.

Joint exercises, engagements in the field, and the wide exchange of experience have become the norm of life of our fraternal armies. Our army fighters can be seen together at proving grounds, in training classes, and at festive gatherings and meetings during leisure hours. Here, there, and everywhere, our fighters feel the support of their brothers in class and arms, and see in them reliable friends on whom they can depend in any circumstance, in resolving all kinds of complex tasks to defend the advanced borders of socialism [applause]

Dear comrades and friends, from the bottom of my heart I congratulate our fighting friends [boyevykh druzey] on the great and joyful jubilee, the 30th anniversary of the GDR National People's Army. On the eve of this important event in the life of the fighters of the NVA and the working people of the GDR, we turn with a feeling of the deepest respect and gratitude to you, comrade minister of defense, to you fighters, antifascists; veterans of the armed forces, and to all who, during the years of the severe struggle against fascism and not sparing their lives, forged the combat cooperation [sodruzhestvo] of our armies, created the people's army of the first socialist state on German soil, and who brought up a generation of young armed defenders of GDR socialism. [applause]

May the inviolable international friendship and combat cooperation between our peoples and armies strengthen and develop!

Long live the CPSU and the SED! [applause]

HONECKER ADDRESSES PEOPLE'S ARMY DAY CEREMONY

LD220011 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1705 GMT 21 Feb 86

["Excerpts" of speech by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee General secretary, GDR State Council chairman, at a ceremony in Berlin marking the 30th anniversary of the founding of the National People's Army -- recorded]

[Text] I would like to thank the National People's Army [NVA] for its outstanding contribution at the side of the glorious Soviet Army and all armies united in the Warsaw Pact in defense of our revolutionary achievements. Of greatest significance in this is that we secure peace through a strong socialism. Several generations have played a part in this truly historic development by now. The antifascists and veteran activists who laid the foundation for our country's armed defense are still remembered by our people.

Our Free German Youth (FDJ), which assumed sponsorship of the armed forces of our workers and peasants' power at its 4th parliament in 1952, achieved outstanding work. [applause] Our particular thanks and our particular acknowledgement are due today to all who have contributed to the NVA's successful growth and development. [applause]

The NVA is the first and only German army that deserves this name and bears it honorably. Led by our Marxist-Leninist party, it has been born out of the people, is firmly rooted in the masses, and indivisibly linked to them. It is regarded by our friends as an always reliable alliance partner. We are certain that the NVA, together with the GDR Border Troops, and the other defense and security organs will continue to fulfill its class task under all conditions in the service of the workers and peasants' power.

Since its foundation, the NVA has been linked in unshakable comradeship-in-arms with the Soviet Army. The class comradeship and comradeship-in-arms with it and the other fraternal armies of the socialist countries prove themselves as a decisive source for the combat strength of our national armed forces. The firm friendship with the regiments next door, with the comrades-in-arms of the GSFG [Group of Soviet Forces Germany], reflect the common desire to defend socialism and peace.

NVA members, with their excellent results in the competition Soldier's Deed -- 11th Party Congress: At All Times Ready for Combat for Peace and Socialism, have joined the great popular movement preparing for the 11th party congress.

You are aware that to defend socialism means to protect the fruits of the peoples' work. That is the point of being a soldier in our country, where everything we do and plan serves the good of man and a secure peace. Our citizens know from their own experience that our party realizes what it has resolved to do. You experience daily the fact that good work is worthwhile. Thus, you deliver your contribution to strengthening our fatherland with ever new initiatives. The readiness, in every place to do the best, to give the best, for our socialist state of peace, is a declaration of a belief in the fact of the further realization of the SED. So, dear comrades, we are preparing for the 11th SED congress as the high point in the life of our entire people, in an atmosphere of trust between party and people which is closer than it ever has been. [applause]

Let us be guided by the knowledge that the only revolution worth something is the one that knows how to defend itself. We have done all that is necessary at all times to protect socialism's achievements and the workers' peaceful life. In this, we always took the demands of the military situation into account and the NATO troops' readiness for aggression as well as the requirements of the far-reaching alterations in military matters themselves. Defense readiness has become a matter for the entire people today. It is every citizen's right and honorable duty. We communists -- and I would like to underline this -- have lined up to protect peaceful life, not to annihilate it. Thus, the approach of military and strategic equilibrium, which was reached primarily through the Soviet Union's great efforts, is an achievement nothing short of historical implications. Its safeguarding is of decisive importance for a secure peace. In their declaration at Sofia, the Warsaw Pact member states emphasized that socialism undertakes everything to eliminate the nuclear danger, and to arrive at a change for the better, a change toward safeguarding peace. [applause]

Dear comrades, the convincing expressions of this striving are Mikhail Gorbachev's latest proposals for totally liberating our planet from nuclear weapons by the end of the millennium. They have met with such a positive response in world public life because they point a true way to arms limitation and disarmament.

No one will lose through the liquidation of nuclear weapons and the prevention of a "star war"; international security, and with it the peoples' hopes for peace, will win. The new comprehensive Soviet offer is correctly regarded by world public opinion as a touchstone for all state governments, as to how seriously they are prepared to let good words be followed by concrete actions toward disarmament. The GDR, with its constructive peace policy and its multifarious efforts toward the realization of concrete measures for disarmament and detente, will stand in the future as well at the side of those who profess reason, realism, and goodwill, and are prepared in a responsible way to promote the people's peaceful and trusting cooperation. Precisely because our policy is directed at the preservation of peace, the GDR, as a socialist state, delivers its contribution toward ensuring that imperialism will never achieve military superiority.

Our party and our socialist state, will fight in the future as well to strengthen the Warsaw Pact. It sees in the socialist community's historical responsibility the decisive political and material power for the prevention of a nuclear catastrophe, and finally to relegate the warmongering powers to their limits. At the side of the armed companions of the socialist brother armies, our NVA devotes itself, on the most sensitive dividing line of the two world systems, with great fighting power and readiness for combat, to seeing that our people may be able to defend their right to life in peace and in freedom in the future and forever. [applause]

FURTHER REPORTS ON SINDERMANN VISIT TO FRG

Von Weizsaecker Letter Cited

LD211134 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0913 GMT 21 Feb 86

[Text] Bonn, 21 Feb (ADN) -- President of the Federal Republic of Germany Richard von Weizsaecker sent a personal letter to the president of the People's Chamber of the GDR, Horst Sindermann, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee and deputy chairman of the GDR Council of State, during his stay in Bonn.

The letter reads:

"Dear Mr Sindermann, I cordially welcome you on your visit to the Federal Republic. I recall with gratitude our earlier meetings. I would have gladly liked to meet you this time, too, but unfortunately I am unable to do so. The late return from an extended Southeast Asia tour, with its side effects, force me to temporarily refrain from all appointments and official duties. I deeply regret this and ask you to accept my best wishes in this way.

"I believe, dear Mr Sindermann, that your visit is an important and positive contribution to ensuring that we can meet the tasks which face the two German states in our time.

"Yours sincerely,

"R. Weizsaecker."

Meets With Johannes Rau

LD212134 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1600 GMT 21 Feb 86

[Excerpt] GDR People's Chamber President Horst Sindermann paid a visit to the Premier of the FRG state of North Rhine-Westphalia, Joahannes Rau this afternoon. The meeting was held at Rau's house in Wuppertal Elberfeld, due to his illness. The people's Chamber delegation was received earlier in Duesseldorf at the government seat of Deputy Premier Dieter Posser. The hosts outlined the development of the federal state, in particular problems arising out of the need for a restructuring of traditional industrial branches in line with scientific-technical developments.

Meets FRG CP Head

LD212124 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1730 GMT 21 Feb 86

[Report by special correspondnet Guenter Koch]

[Excerpt] People's Chamber President Horst Sindermann and SPD group chairman Dr Hans-Jochen Vogel, answered questions from domestic and foreign journalists in the SPD group conference hall in the Bundeshaus in Bonn this morning. The GDR People's Chamber delegation met earlier with representatives of the Greens Bundestag group. Our special correspondent Guenter Koch reports on the rest of the visit:

The series of talks People's Chamber President Horst Sindermann and his accompanying delegation held this afternoon on the 3d day of their visit to the FRG is continuing with a friendly meeting with DKP leader Herbert Mies, Horst Sindermann, and the North Rhine-Westphalia premier, who had to cancel all appointments due to flu, but did not want to miss a talk with the People's Chamber president, had a meeting earlier at the premier's home in Wuppertal. When departing after the approximately hour-long talk, Premier Rau asked Horst Sindermann to convey his cordial greetings to GDR State Council Chairman Erich Honecker. Horst Sindermann told journalists waiting outside Rau's house:

[Begin Sindermann recording] We did not address any major questions as he is, after all, sick, obviously with a bad cold, but I was pleased that he, nevertheless, found time to talk to us and allowed us to visit him. [end recording]

Press Conference Held

LD211244 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1032 GMT 21 Feb 86

[Text] Bonn, 21 Feb (ADN) -- People's Chamber President Horst Sindermann and the chairman of the SPD Bundestag group, Hans-Jochen Vogel, answered questions from domestic and foreign journalists on Friday morning [21 February] in the SPD group room in the Bundeshaus, Bonn. The press briefing, which was organized by the SPD Bundestag group, centered on the course of Horst Sindermann's visit to the FRG, the deepening of cooperation between the GDR People's Chamber and the SPD Bundestag group, relations between the parliaments of the GDR and the FRG and the two German states' responsibility to peace.

A communique on which both sides have agreed is to be published on the visit by the GDR People's Chamber delegation.

Horst Sindermann gave warm thanks at the start of the press briefing, which was attended by over 100 journalists, the SPD Bundestag group and its chairman, Hans-Jochen Vogel, for the invitation to Bonn. The purpose of the trip had been the continuation of the political dialogue with the SPD group and the SPD executive.

"I am very satisfied with the talks which we were able to hold here with the SPD group, with all Bundestag groups, and with Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl", said Sindermann.

The talks in Bonn, said Horst Sindermann had taken up a much longer time than originally anticipated. This was due to the large number of subjects which had to be discussed. The time of political confrontation is at an end and a time of reason and constructive political dialogue has started. Understanding for one side by the other is in keeping with the times. We must show our peoples, he added, that we are not steering toward a state of war.

Horst Sindermann stressed that the time is also ripe for establishing normal relations between the GDR People's Chamber and the German Bundestag in the FRG.

He added: "The normalization of relations also includes cognition of the existence of two German states, and recognition for the existence of the social orders in the two German states. It also implies deepening contacts among all institutions, not least official contacts between the People's Chamber and the Bundestag.

Referring to his numerous meetings in Bonn, Horst Sindermann said: "We stimulated understanding for one another, including also for our different positions, in our talks." It made nonsense of views expressed before and during the visit that the time for official contacts between the parliaments of the two German states was not yet ripe. Life is so compelling and objective factors are so compelling that official contacts have to be achieved. All mention of old relics and ideas about bygone days will not endure he stated. He is returning home with the firm conviction that the good contacts established here, the frank and businesslike talks held with all groups mean that the time is not far-off for the full recognition of the GDR People's Chamber and the establishment of official relations with the German Bundestag.

Comments on Honecker Visit

LD211215 Hamburg DPA in German 1109 GMT 21 Feb 86

[Excerpt] Bonn, 21 Feb (DPA) -- GDR People's Chamber President Horst Sindermann has said that developments in the Federal Republic are of decisive importance for a visit by state and party leader Erich Honecker taking place. At the end of his 3-day visit to Bonn he said in reply to questions from journalists that "Honecker would like to come". First of all, however, one must wait for the SED congress of 17 to 21 April and the confirmation of Honecker as general secretary. But "nothing stands in the way of the fact that he wants to come, if there are no obstacles in the Federal Republic."

Joint Communique Issued

LD211605 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1257 GMT 21 Feb 86

["Joint Communique on Visit by Horst Sindermann, President of the GDR People's Chamber, to Bonn From 19 to 22 February 1986" -- ADN headline]

[Text] Bonn, 21 Feb (ADN) -- The following is the text of the joint communique on the visit by Horst Sindermann to the FRG:

Horst Sindermann, president of the GDR people's Chamber, deputy chairman of the GDR State Council and Politburo member of the SED Central Committee, was in the Federal Republic at the head of a GDR People's Chamber delegation from the 19 to 22 February 1986. He accepted an invitation from the chairman of the SPD Bundestag group, Dr Hans-Jochen Vogel, which was extended on the occasion of a visit by a delegation from the SPD Bundestag group, led by Prof Horst Ehmke, to the GDR People's Chamber in March 1984. Willy Brandt, chairman of the SPD, received Horst Sindermann for a talk on European peace policy, in particular negotiations on arms control and disarmament and on possible further advances in relations between the two German states.

The People's Chamber president met the chairman of the SPD Group, Dr Vogel, on several occasions. Horst Sindermann and his entourage also had talks with other members of the SPD Bundestag group. The talks were held in a frank, businesslike and constructive atmosphere.

Both sides assessed the visit by the People's Chamber president as an important step on the path of further normalizing relations between the two German states on the basis of equal rights.

The People's Chamber president and the group chairman agreed that the preservation of peace is the central task of today. Everything must be done to end the arms race on earth, keep space free of the arms race and shape the world political situation favorably. The Geneva summit meeting of the U.S. and USSR representatives is seen by both sides as an important step on the path to a new phase of detente policy. The two sides welcomed the Soviet Union's latest proposals and regard the United States' initial reaction as encouraging.

The Soviet proposals deserve a constructive response from the West. They both agreed that the chance exists to withdraw the U.S. and USSR nuclear medium-range missiles from Europe and destroy them.

Both sides are convinced that the Helsinki Final Act forms a viable foundation for the gradual establishment of a European peace order. A basic precondition for peace is the inviolability of frontiers and respect for the territorial integrity and sovereignty of all states in Europe within their present frontiers.

The conviction shared by both German states that peace must emanate from German soil is in line with the commitment undertaken in Article 5 of the Basic Treaty to promote peace and disarmament. In the age of weapons of mass destruction, security can no longer be guaranteed against one another, but only with one another. There is no acceptable alternative to peaceful, equal coexistence between states with different social orders.

The two sides favored the conclusion of a nonaggression treaty between the Warsaw Pact and NATO states. They regard the halting of all nuclear tests as necessary in order to prevent the further development of nuclear weapons of mass destruction. The favored negotiations at government-level on a zone free of chemical weapons in Europe, which could represent an important step towards a worldwide ban on chemical weapons.

They underlined the importance of the current talks between experts from both sides on the possibility of establishing a strip free of nuclear battlefield weapons in Europe.

The SPD group chairman and People's Chamber president believe that ending the arms race is urgently required, not only to guarantee the safeguarding of peace, but also in order to release additional resources for the peaceful development of the Third World, for the struggle against hunger and for the world-wide protection of the environment.

The delegation of the People's Chamber and members of the SPD Bundestag group discussed the state of relations between the FRG and GDR. They noted that the Basic Treaty and the regulations and agreements based on it have made possible the solution of a whole series of problems to the benefit of the two German states and their citizens, and that in people's interests, further questions should not be included in the dialogue.

The experiences gathered by the two sides within the framework of the contacts between the SPD Bundestag group and the GDR People's Chamber, have proved useful despite different views and differences in political convictions. These contacts should therefore be intensified, especially in the spheres of environmental protection, youth policy, agricultural policy and housing and urban development. Both sides favored the introduction of official relations between the GDR People's Chamber and the German Bundestag.

Both sides expressed the expectation that the advances in the negotiations between government experts of the two German states on an environmental framework agreement will be followed by concrete environmental cooperation, particularly with regard to keeping the air and waters clean. In this connection the discussion of environmental problems in frontier areas is of special urgency.

People's Chamber President Sindermann and SPD group chairman Dr Vogel welcomed the prepared cultural agreement between the two German states. Dr Vogel expressed the expectation that there will be an increase in cultural exchanges and the exchange of students and experts on the basis of that agreeement.

Both sides regard the development in travel between the two German states and in the uniting of families as a welcome advance. Both sides welcome the initiation of a first twinning arrangement between towns in the two German states. Dr Vogel expressed his wish for further twinning arrangements and a further expansion of travel. In this connection both sides stress that the implementation of human rights, as defined by the United Nations and set out in the Helsinki Final Act, represents an important political goal.

The two sides conducted a frank exchange of views on questions of citizenship, the Elbe frontier and the Salzgitter Registration Office. They agreed that defining the course of the Elbe frontier is possible conjointly. Dr Vogel welcomed the statement by the People's Chamber President that the GDR would, in the wake of a joint establishment of the Elbe frontier, take into account the interests of the people who live on the Elbe, the users of the Elbe and Baltic Sea fishermen. [passage indistinct]

Leaves Bonn for Trier

LD221333 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 0900 GMT 22 Feb 86

[Text] The GDR People's Chamber delegation, led by Horst Sindermann, left Bonn for Trier this morning. It is to visit the house where Karl Marx was born. The last stop of the 4-day visit to the FRG is Saarbruecken, where the GDR deputies will meet Premier Oskar Lafontaine.

This morning Horst Sindermann and his entourage were seen off in Bonn by the chairman of the SPD Bundestag group, Hans-Jochen Vogel.

In a joint communique the two sides had assessed the visit by the People's Chamber president as an important step in further normalizing bilateral relations. They supported the establishment of official relations between the parliaments of the two German states. The SPD Bundestag group and People's Chamber delegation welcomed the Soviet proposals for the complete dismantling of nuclear weapons. This constructive offer by the USSR deserves a constructive response from the West.

Visits Marx Birthplace

LD221607 East Berlin ADN International Service in English 1508 GMT 22 Feb 86

[Text] Bonn, Feb 22 ADN -- GDR parliamentary president Horst Sindermann visited the birthplace of Karl Marx (1818-83) in Trier on Saturday, the last day of his visit to the Federal Republic of Germany.

A museum was set up in the house in 1968 to mark the 150th anniversary of the birth of the founder of scientific socialism. It gives a complete picture of the main stages of the life and work of Marx and Frederick Engels. Sindermann laid flowers at a Marx ust. Afterwards, Sindermann and the parliamentary delegation he is heading travelled to Saarbruecken where they had talks with the Prime Minister of the FRG state of Saarland, Oskar Lafontaine.

Earlier, the GDR delegation had been seen off in Bonn by Hans-Jochen Vogel, chairman of the parliamentary group of the FRG's Social Democratic Party (SPD). The visit to the FRG, which will end this evening is at the invitation of the group.

Concludes Visit

LD222344 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 22 Feb 86

[Text] The delegation from the GDR'S supreme people's representative body headed by People's Chamber President Horst Sindermann concluded its 4-day official visit to the FRG in the afternoon. The guests from the GDR were given a warm farewell at Saarbruecken Airport by Saarland Premier Oskar Lafontaine. Horst Sindermann stated before take-off that he had gained the best impressions during his stay in the Federal Republic. The readiness for pertinent relations had been made clear in all his talks and discussions. Earlier, the head of government of the Saarland gave a luncheon in honor of the GDR parliamentarians. It was also attended by Landtag President Albrecht Herold (SPD); Reinhard Klimmt, chairman of the SPD group; Horst Rehberger, chairman of the FDP group. and Gerd Meyer, deputy chairman of the CDU group. Here, Oskar Lafontaine recalled the Saarland's good relations with the GDR, which had made progress. He spoke in favor of deepening the traditional contacts. In a talk afterward, Horst Sindermann and Oskar Lafontaine expressed satisfaction at the GDR delegation's official visit to Berlin and his meeting with Erich Honecker, to whom he conveyed warm greetings. He told journalists that it was known that such meetings served the aim of peace. When people talked to one another they came closer to one another. This was better than arming against one another. Before this last stop on their stay in the FRG, People's Chamber President Horst Sindermann and the people accompanying him visited the house in Trier where Karl Marx was born. The delegation headed by the People's Chamber president was seen off by Hans-Jochen Vogel, chairman of the SPD Bundestag group, in Bonn in the morning after a final talk. Hans-Jochen Vogel expressed satisfaction here at Horst Sindermann's visit. It had fulfilled expectations. German-German relations had been promoted by it and the dialogue had been intensified.

KADAR, MSZMP DELEGATION LEAVE FOR CPSU CONGRESS

LD240940 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0900 GMT 24 Feb 86

[Geza Foldvari report from Ferihegy Airport]

[Text] A few minutes after 0900 a delegation of the MSZMP left for Moscow to take part in the 27th CPSU Congress which begins tomorrow. The delegation is led by Janos Kadar, general secretary of the MSZMP. The members of the delegation are Gyorgy Lazar, member of the Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Matyas Szuros, secretary of the Central Committee; and Sandor Rajnai, member of the Central Committee and our country's ambassador to the USSR who will join the delegation in Moscow. Accompanying the delegation are Geza Kotai, member of the Central Committee and director of its International Relations Department; and Laszlo Karvalics, deputy director of the Central Committee Agitation and Propaganda Department.

The delegation was seen off at Ferihegy Airport by Karoly Nemeth, the party's deputy general secretary; Ferenc Havasi, member of the Politburo; Miklos Ovari, secretary of the Central Committee; Laszlo Marothy, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; all members of the Politburo; Central Committees Secretaries Janos Berecz, Istvan Horvath and Lenard Pal; Minister of the Interior Janos Kamara and Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi, both members of the Central Committee. Also present were Ivan Aboyimov, temporary charge d'affaires of the USSR Embassy in Hungary.

WFTU CHAIRMAN GASPAR LEAVES FOR CPSU CONGRESS

LD240944 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0900 GMT 24 Feb 86

[Text] Sandor Gaspar has left for Moscow. As chairman of the World Federation of Trade Unions he will attend the 27th CPSU Congress.

GASPAR INTERVIEWED ON NATIONAL WORK 'PROBLEMS'

AU141714 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 12 Feb 86 p 5

[Interview given by Sandor Caspar, MSZMP Politburo member, WFTU chairman, and president of the Hungarian National Trade Union Council, to Grzegorz Lubczyk: "People Are Criticizing More Sharply Today" -- Budapest, February, exact date not given; first paragraph is newspaper's introduction]

[Text] Four million Hungarian trade unionists are awaiting the 25th congress, (14-16 February) of their organization with great hopes. We interview Sandor Gaspar, chairman of the Hungarian National Trade Union Council, MSZMP Central Committee Politburo member, and at the same time WFTU chairman, on the problems of the Hungarian world of work.

[Lubczyk] With what feelings are you, a trade union activist of many years standing, approaching the 25th congress?

[Gaspar] With mixed feelings. I am satisfied with the several months of preparations within the trade union council, but not with the situation in which most Hungarian working people have found themselves.

[Lubczyk] Before the start of the accountability-election campaign, it was said that elections involving activists at various levels would undergo a further democratization.

[Gaspar] That is our constant aim. Not only the elections, but the entire process of congress preparations has been accompanied by a further democratization of trade union life. As the trade union center we have imposed nothing. We have given factory unions a free hand in establishing the most suitable ways for them to appoint candidates. This has permitted a greater direct influence by members on the election of full-time activists. Most primary bodies availed themselves of the possibility of voting by secret ballot. I must say that a good selection has been made. People knew where and how to vote. As a result, almost 30 percent of all activists have been changed, which is the best assessment of their work.

[Lubczyk] How else have the present preparations differed from those of 5 years ago?

[Gaspar] Their difference has been dictated by a different economic situation than the one at the threshold of this decade. First, the independence of enterprises has increased, and therefore their responsibility. Second, in a certain sense the more difficult management conditions have had a definite influence on the climate among factory work forces. Therefore, considerably higher demands have been asked of trade unions at meetings, and distrubing phenomena have been criticized much more sharply.

Another specific feature of the pre-congress campaign was a veritable eruption of energy -- about 1 million members expressed their views both on their place of work and on the country's situation. When people accumulate life's problems, they tend to escape from additional social duties. This time it was different -- there was a battle for posts. This can be explained by the knowledge that the trade unions have not yet exhausted all their reserves, and this is why they may still do a lot for people.

[Lubczyk] If you had to classify the most frequently dealt-with issues, what kind of priority would you establish?

[Gaspar] Trade unions have been quite simply committed to firmly opposing a drop in real wages and old-age pensions, and to accelerating the introduction of incentive wage systems. Trade unionists have asked about effective action by the appropriate authorities designed to improve the country's economic situation. Of course, this goal has to be made subordinate to rational management by the workforce.

Fears have also been expressed that a departure from traditional methods of management and administration might harm Hungarian socialism.

Our authorities have acted correctly, giving a certain amount of leeway to private enterprise and economic worker teams. We have no doubt that the goods produced by a considerable section of citizens are incommensurate with their incomes. We as trade unionists believe that this is not right and that something should be done about it. Generally, however, there is no reason to fear for the socialist face of our economy -- 95 percent of the national income is produced by the state sector.

The congress believes that one of the most important tasks is to further correct the mistakes made during the initial phase of socialist construction. For example, we nationalized small economic units too soon -- for which we are paying right now. I have in mind small catering establishments and shops which were once family-run. We have replaced these families with managers, chief accountants, supply officers, and cashiers. As a result, they have become inefficient organisms into which we have had to inject money. No socialist state can afford this.

We must continue dialogue with trade union members. People are monitoring our activity every day and saying: Careful, there is a difference between theory and practice! Indeed certain differences are occurring today. But one must know that such differences are inevitable during socioeconomic development. In the end, one must give up the illusion that one can realize at any time and in a clear form socialist principles in their former sense. Lenin's words about two steps forward and one step back do not refer to the 3-year period but to the entire era.

[Lubczyk] Which of the last congress' decisions have not been carried out?

[Gaspar] Consolidating the achievements of socialist development -- this basic goal should be included among the positive achievements. On the nevative side, there has been a drop in the real value of wages and old-age pensions. The next goal from among those adopted 5 years ago -- "maintaining full and effective employment" -- has not been completely realized by us. Full, yes but effective, no. We must continue work on this.

[Lubczyk] Do the new forms of management that have been introduced not threaten the position of trade unions in a factory?

[Gaspar] Since 1956, the MSZMP has "built" many new socialist features into socioeconomic life, taking our specific nature into account of course. Economic policy has changed, as well as party-state relations. We have built trade union policy on Leninist principles. The changed management model also has room for the new system of administration. This is a long process. It has been given the name economic reform, though this is not a suitable definition. After all, we are dealing with an institutional process of establishing a socialist society. We have achieved one of the stages of it -- the setting up of enterprise councils.

The renewed trade unions have reserved for themselves a certain right -- no important decision concerning Hungarian society may be introduced without conferring with us! The trade unions know what is at stake when the structure of enterprises is remodelled, and they are concerned with the effectiveness of this maneuver. New forms of running a factory are evidence of a further democratization of economic life. We will make adjustments if we think this is right, but we will never give up the above aims.

[Lubczyk] We know that the trade union leadership holds regular meetings with the Council of Ministers. What was the subject of the last talk?

[Gaspar] These are businesslike talks. This time we concentrated on the chief tasks of the new 5-year period. We made 18 significant comments, of which the government accepted 8. We also negotiated a 10 percent pay rise for miners. The premier and the offices under him pledged to combat the unjustified incomes of certain groups, something that upsets society, by means of suitable taxation. We agree on a rate of inflation no higher than 5 percent per year, and not the 7-8 percent at present. He tried to pinpoint the time when it will be possible to halt the fall in real wages. The government would also like this to happen as soon as possible, but good intentions on their own are not enough. One must take harsh reality into account.

It is not easy to part with illusions. But there is no other way. We will not change the situation by voicing slogans. We tried to do this once. In the fifties we used nice words at time when the reality was bitter. The principles at the time were clear, only there was a shortage of meat, cold cuts, size 38 socks, size 39 shirts, and so on. The principles were wonderful, but the only items on display were slogans and portraits.

[Lubczyk] The creation of youth councils is a new idea. I know that every third trade unionist is under 30. However, will these councils not be just another structure.

[Gaspar] We once had these councils. We abolished them during the past 20 to 30 years. We did so unnecessarily. They are not meant to replace KISZ, the youth organization, which is mainly involved in ideological-educational affairs. The young generation is beset with too many social and living problems. I feel we should not be absent in resolving them.

[Lubczyk] In the past few years you have displayed considerable interest in the remaining trade union movement in Poland. How do you view the current cooperation?

[Gaspar] The progressive world workers movement has been monitoring very carefully the development of the situation in the country of our traditional friends. I visited Poland five times between 1982 and 1985. I think very highly of the changes made. This is not an easy process. We Hungarians know something about this. That is why we have willingly shared and are still sharing our experience with your trade union activists during their study trips to Hungary. I would describe interunion cooperation as regular and business-like.

[Lubczyk] My last question to you is in your capacity as WFTU chairman. How has the WFTU received the Soviet initiative for total disarmament?

[Gaspar] Maintaining world peace has always been one of our most important tasks. We avidly support this hope-inspiring proposal. Working people suffer very much in time of war. We will contribute all possible efforts to prevent an insane decision from changing the course of history. Only in peace can one satisfy man's basic needs.

BRIEFS

PRIVATE TRADESMAN SURVEY -- The Central Statistical Office is to begin a representative survey in the coming days of private tradesmen and artisans. Officials of the Central Statistical Office will survey some 500 private retail tradesmen and 8,000 private artisans to collect information about the prices of goods and services. The survey is necessary because, while the Central Statistical Office regularly gathers data on the prices of state enterprises and cooperatives, thus placing the price index at the disposal of the experts, there has been no information thus far concerning private tradesmen and artisans, even though their prices influence developments in the general price level. [Text] [Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 28 Jan 86 p 7 AU]

JARUZELSKI, DELEGATION LEAVE FOR CPSU CONGRESS

LD241200 Warsaw PAP in English 1107 GMT 24 Feb 86

[Text] Warsaw, Feb. 24 -- A PUWP delegation left for Moscow here this morning to attend the 27th Congress of the CPSU.

The delegation is headed by the PUWP CC First Secretary and President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski and includes members of the PUWP CC Political Bureau: Chairman of the Council of Ministers Zbigniew Messner, PUWP CC Secretary Jozef Czyrek, Jerzy Romanik and First Secretary of the PUWP Warsaw Committee Janusz Kubasiewicz.

At Warsaw's Okecie Airport the delegation was bidden farewell by party and state officials.

EMBASSY RECEPTION MARKS SOVIET ARMY ANNIVERSARY

LD212318 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 21 Feb 86

[Text] Celebrations of the 68th anniversary of the creation of the Soviet Army took place throughout the country. In Warsaw, delegations of political parties and groups, of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth, the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society, and the Ministry of National Defence laid wreaths at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

In the afternoon, a festive concert took place at the Polski Theater, with representatives of the highest party and state authorities present. Speeches were made by Lieutenant General Wlodzimierz Oliwa, deputy minister of national defense, and by General Colonel Aleksandr Kovtunov, commander of the Northern Group of the Soviet Army.

In the evening, a reception was held at the Soviet Embassy, attended by representatives of the highest state and party authorities, with Zbigniew Messner, Roman Malinowski, and Tadeusz Witold Mlynczak.

JARUZELSKI RECEIVES SCHROEDER-LED DKP-DELEGATION

LD211843 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 21 Feb 86

[Text] Wojciech Jaruzelski today received a DKP delegation, led by Karl-Heinz Schroeder, a member of the Presidium and secretary of the DKP board. The delegation is on a visit to our country. It was stated, among other things, that the most important task for all progressive and democratic forces is to fight against the threat of the nuclear annihilation of mankind and to support all initiatives leading to this aim.

FURTHER ON ORZECHOWSKI VISIT TO GREECE

LD211455 Warsaw PAP in English 1100 GMT 21 Feb 86

[Text] Athens, Feb 20 -- On the second day of his visit to Greece today, Polish Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski was received by President Khristos Sartzetakis and by president of parliament Ioannis Alevras.

Minister Orzechowski also had a long talk with Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou.

At a press conference, Minister Orzechowski stressed that relations between Poland and Greece are good and prospects for their favourable development -- very good. "Recently, we have had some financial problems, but both sides want to settle these issues to mutual advantage," he said and added that "in Greece, developments in Poland are objectively viewed. Greeks are of the opinion that every attempt to destabilize the situation in Poland will lead to destabilizing political relations in Europe. The scope of issues on which we agree makes it possible for cooperation to further develop. This refers to moves aimed at preventing the arms race on earth and in outer space. All states -- small and big ones -- are co-responsible for preserving peace."

"We shall not passively watch international developments, and, hence, our support for Prime Minister Papandreou's initiative on setting up an atom-free zone in the Balkans," he said.

Minister Orzechowski underscored that Poland has always come out in favour of solving any conflicts by peaceful means.

Political talks between Minister Orzechowski and Papoulias wound up today, and the press communique issued after them said they proved either convergence or identity of views on the international issues under discussion.

Both ministers voiced hope that the materialization of the American-Soviet decisions taken by the Geneva summit last November will lead to decreasing tension in the international situation.

The ministers emphatically stressed both states' expectations for a concrete progress in disarmament negotiations, pointed to the great significance of the Soviet initiative of total elimination of nuclear and chemical weapons by the year 2000, and reaffirmed their states' will to consistently act in favour of universal disarmament, with regard to the interests of security of all sides and under strict and effective international control.

They stressed the significance which Poland and Greece attach to the continuation and deepening of the CSCE process and supported initiatives aimed at establishing atom-free zones in different regions in Europe, including the Balkans.

The two ministers voiced their concern over the fact that the Cyprus crisis has not been solved yet and over the dangerous growth of tension in the Mediterranean region and in the Mideast.

They stated that the Polish-Greek relations are prosperously developing and that there are still big possibilities to further develop them. They pointed to positive trends which had recently occurred in Polish-Greek economic cooperation and voiced satisfaction at cultural and scientific exchange.

The sides reaffirmed the will of their governments to further intensively develop comprehensive relations between Poland and Greece in the spirit of friendship and mutual understanding.

The ministers confirmed the will to continue current regular contacts between both countries' foreign ministries.

Minister Orzechowski invited Minister Papoulias to pay an official visit to Poland. The invitation was accepted.

REPORTAGE ON DISSIDENTS' APPEAL, AFTERMATH

LD211854 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 21 Feb 86

[Text] The Supreme Court has passed sentence in the appeal procedure regarding the case of Bogdan Lis, Adam Michnik, and Wladyslaw Frasyniuk.

For participating in the activity of an illegal union called the Provisional Coordinating Commission, for activity aimed at causing public unrest, and for attempting to organize an illegal strike on 28 February 1985, they were sentenced by the Gdansk Voivodship Court on 14 June last year to the following prison terms: Bogdan Lis to 2 and 1/2 years; Adam Michnik to 3 years; and Wladyslaw Frasyniuk to 3 and 1/2 years.

The Supreme Court found no convincing grounds for the appeal lodged by the accused. However, in respect of Lis and Michnik, the court found mitigating circumstances thus far not taken into consideration. In view of the above, their sentences have been reduced: Bogdan Lis to 2 years imprisonment, and Adam Michnik to 2 and 1/2 years.

The Court found no mitigating circumstances in respect of Wladyslaw Frasyniuk.

This correction to the sentences also was dictated by the consideration to improve the law, security, and legal order in the state. The Supreme Court sentence is legally binding.

Lis Begins Hunger Strike

LD231225 Hamburg DPA in German 2056 GMT 23 Feb 86

[Excerpt] Warsaw, 23 Feb (DPA) -- The 33-year-old cofounder of the banned Polish trade union Solidarity, Bogdan Lis, plans to begin a hunger strike in prison on Monday. His brother confirmed by telephone on Saturday evening that he had told his mother this when she visited him at the Barczowo prison yesterday. Lis wanted to protest against the poor prison conditions. Among other things he had received no parcels or warm clothing. He had lost eight kilograms in weight. [Vienna ORF Teletext in German at 1433 GMT on 23 February adds: "Mrs Lis said the protest was directed against the oppressive measures of the prison authorities as well as against the lack of television and the isolation of the dissident inside the prison."]

MILITANTS CHARGED WITH SPREADING 'FALSE NEWS'

AU212032 Paris AFP in English 2024 GMT 21 Feb 86

[Text] Warsaw, Feb 28 (AFP) -- Two Polish peace activists were today jailed for three months and charged with spreading abroad "false news" which are harmful to Poland, sources close to the militants said.

They said Jacek Czaputowicz, 29, and Piotr Niemczyk, 25, militants of the independent "Liberty and Peace" organization, founded last year in Krakow, were jailed this morinig after spending two days in preventive detention.

They were reportedly sent to Warsaw's Rakowiecka prison to await trial within three months, the sources said. If convicted, they faced a possible five-year jail term.

Liberty and Peace is campaigning for civil rights, Polish independence and peace among peoples. It has organised hunger strikes and a campaign to return military registration cards to protest prison sentences of up to 30 months imposed on Polish recruits who refuse to swear loyalty to the alliance of Polish and Soviet armed forces.

Three-month prison sentences have been passed on Poles sending back their military registration cards.

POLKOWICE COPPER MINERS STRIKE OVER BENEFITS

LD221935 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 22 Feb 86

[Unattributed phone-in report from Glogow]

[Text] A few days ago the independent self-managing trade union at the copper mine Polkowice in accordance with the provisions of section five of the trade unions bill began a protest action by suspending its operations.

According to trade unionists the cause of the move was non-implementation of the so-called Jastrzevie agreement or the 1982 resolution by the Council of Ministers to extend priveleges for coal miners to other types of underground mining. On 1 December last year coal miners obtained a 12-percent wage increase, but this was not applied to copper mines. Protesting trade unionists believe that in Poland there is one mining industry and no divisions should be created in it. They demand an equal wage increase. However, copper extraction, unlike coal has not been subsidized and wages must be worked out in accordance with the principles of economic reform.

Solidarity activists at the same time appealed to workforces at extraction enterprises to support their claims by honest work because the Polowice protest is supported by other mines in the copper basin. Negotiations have begun among representatives of the miners trade unions federation and copper combine management with the government on resolving pay problems for the copper miners. It transpires from preliminary reports that trade unions postulates will be implemented this year.

COUNCIL REVIEWS 1986 ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

LD211957 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 21 Feb 86

[Text] The Council of Ministers assessed last year's economic results at today's meeting. It was another year of economic growth. National income generated increased by almost 3 percent; consumption increased by 2 percent; and investments by almost 4 percent. There was an improvement in living conditions including food in particular, and the rationed sale of food products was reduced.

There were simultaneously unfavorable economic trends, including not achieving the planned extent of the economic equilibrium; a too extensive growth of the population's income; and the decrease of exports to countries of the second payment zone [for Western currency]. The Council of Ministers obligated certain departments to undertake actions in economic branches particularly in danger [of not realizing a plan] this year.

The Council of Ministers also discussed the Polish foreign trade situation and its prospects until 1990.

RZECZPOSPOLITA VIEWS 5 YEARS OF JARUZELSKI ERA

AU190908 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 12 Feb 86 p 1

[Article signed 'LIK': "A Historic 5-Year Period"]

[Text] On 12 February 1981, 5 years ago, Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski was appointed chairman of the PPR Council of Ministers. It is not his destiny to celebrate 5 years at this key state post. Last year, the Sejm accorded him the honor of State Council chairman. However, throughout this entire period there exists a continuity both of the problems facing our country and of the line adopted for solving them, and the style and method of doing so. More than anything, there is a unity of national and state goals guiding the activity of the country's political center. It is this continuity which causes one to reflect on the 5-year period that is ending.

This period is erasing the sharpness of past situations. For human memory is selective. This is always responsible for the phenomenon that the significance of national affairs and events becomes either blurred or crystal clear, depending on circumstances. That which causes concern and arouses emotion today often seems but an episode tomorrow. What exists as a minor problem today may overshadow all others tomorrow.

One political maxim that has proved itself in modern history says that "one must let water flow under the bridge." A stubborn return to what collective society has experienced brings no advantage if it gives new life to old emotions and divisions. The man who stood at the head of the government 5 years ago has no such tendencies. Eminent proof of this is the assessment of past events contained in his speech at the end of the preelection 21st Central Committee Plenum last summer, an assessment that contained yet again a broad offer of accord and cooperation in resolving urgent problems concerning the collective existence and future of our nation.

But the above-mentioned political maxim is accompanied by another one which stresses that all experiences, whether good or bad, cannot be forgotten. They should serve as a warning and simultaneously as a directive for activity geared to the future. Wojciech Jaruzelski is also consistently implementing this principle. New confirmation of this is the published PZPR Draft Program, worked out under his supervision. Many of this document's passages contain conclusions which form a kind of guarantee against a return to the double nature of phenomena and trends which, intertwined with each other, caused the latest sharp crisis, to a tragedy with unimaginable consequences. Involved in this were voluntaristic errors and distortions contrary to the principles of the system on the one hand, and the destructive activity of forces opposed to the system which gave rise to the ominous situation of anarchy and lawlessness on the other.

The road along which we are moving forward despite so many obstacles requires firm opposition to any repetition of both types of disease. If there are people today who would like to gloss over or play down one of these, they can be sure that they will not succeed. There is no need to return to our experiences every day, during every activity, and in every paragraph of speeches. The normalization which we have won with such difficulty permits us to work normally, concentrate on the present, and think about the future more and more clearly. But the memory of what we have lived through is constantly present and keeps us on alert.

That is the sense of the concept of socialist renewal. Renewal means changes, tidying up, learning, and profound reforms. Socialism means activity during which we are closer and closer to our system during political, social, economic, and ethical practice and can make increasingly better use of its potential values and untapped possibilities.

The new premier 5 years ago appealed during a Sejm session for a few peaceful weeks and a few dozen calm days. Today it is worth remembering that the struggle for positive features and social calm required stamina, energy, and consistency, as well as patience; a positive approach toward human emotions and vacillations; and a conviction that people will change.

In his latest interview for Italian television, the general called the introduction of martial law the most difficult decision of his life. It turned out to be a correct on in every respect. It fulfilled its role also in the sense that the logic of further events and the growth of positive activity minimized the human cost of rebuilding social and state order, and the shock caused by martial law turned out to be a healing process.

This same person, at various opportunities and in fact in every speech, asks that there should not be, to put it simply, too much calm, so that it may not turn into stagnation, a life of ease, and an escape from essential changes, and so that there may be no shortage of creative disquiet on which innovation, progress, and a greater effectiveness of collective aims depend.

It is worth remembering the points in the premier's first speech stating the main features of government action. Although we are still troubled with considerable difficulties, every honest assessment shows how much we have achieved. But what is most important is that while continuing the implementation of the "minimum program" of those times, we are already guided by another signpost.

Profound reforms and great development plans, the basic subject of the 10th party congress, have appeared on the daily agenda. Although on an international scale and a Polish scale progress in every sphere is measured by combining what is desirable with what is possible, our present activity is still governed by conditions. We can accomplish more if we acquire the will to reach ambitious goals, if work is well organized, if incentives are aimed more carefully, and if our climate is more conducive to the values on which the quality and modernity of our life under socialism depend.

In this respect, the road of the past 5 years is particularly enlightening. If we have managed so much under such difficult conditions, we can achieve much more when creative processes are continued.

Judging from the results of opinion polls, a social majority wishing to act energetically in this direction is gradually establishing itself. It regards it as its task to fight pathology, corruption, laziness, work dodging, and favoritism, and it is demanding an improvement in the economy, the work of offices and institutions, in the introduction of economic reform, and in cadres policy.

It wishes to broaden the field of action for creative and imaginative people. This majority is counting most of all on a strengthening of calm and on a development of the processes which constitute accord.

Support for tasks is accompanied by a rise in expectations which turns into a stream of justified optimism that is free of euphoria. This is all the more valuable because it is accompanied by criticism, which is stronger when people who demand more from others also give more of themselves. The fact that such attitudes are spreading is illustrated by the events of the past 5 years, no less than by the economic figures which are slowly rising.

Lately, one objective Norwegian journalist who was in Poland for the first time between 1980 and 1982 and who has come to Poland again, wrote: "Life is difficult. The shops are dismal, the people tired. But even so when I compare this with the situation I left several years ago, I can say that I am not getting to know Poland. Aware of the various difficulties, I share the view that the crisis ought to be written about in the past tense." If anyone says this is not enough, he should remember that this is more than the huge majority of us imagined 4 or 5 years ago.

BRIEFS

USSR ARMY GROUP AGREEMENT -- A cooperation plan for 1986 was signed in Warsaw between the central board of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Association and the command of the Northern Group of the Soviet Army. The plan envisages further development of cooperation in the popularization of ideological, political, social, and economic matters which constitute the achievements and traditions of the Polish-Soviet friendship. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 21 Feb 86 LD]

HUNGARIAN CONSTRUCTION AGREEMENT -- An agreement has been signed in Warsaw between the Polish Ministry of Local Construction, the Ministry of Municipal Economy and the Hungarian Ministry of Construction. The agreement relates to cooperation in housing and industrial construction and in the building materials industry. There will also be a scientific and technological exchange. On the basis of the protocol signed today joint building enterprises will be created. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 19 Feb 86 LD]

FIBEROPTICS SYMPOSIUM -- Issues relating to the use of fiberoptics were the subject of deliberations of participants in a 3-day symposium organized by the Institute of Electronics and Telecommunications of the Polish Academy of Sciences and the Institute of Communications, which ended in Warsaw. Scientists from 12 socialist and Western countries and Polish industry representatives took part in the symposium. It is intended to introduce fiberoptics in our city networks, mainly in links between telephone exchanges, in this 5-year period. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0200 GMT 14 Feb 86 LD]

CEAUSESCU LEADS DELEGATION TO CPSU CONGRESS

AU240840 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0825 GMT 24 Feb 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 24/2/1986 -- An RCP delegation headed by Nicolae Ceausescu, party general secretary that is to participate in the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, left for Moscow Monday [24 February] morning.

The delegation consists of: Constantin Dascalescu, member of the executive political committee of the CC of the RCP, prime minister, Ion Stoica, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, Traian Dudas, member of the CC of the RCP, Romanian ambassador in Moscow.

WREATHS LAID AT SOVIET MILITARY MEMORIALS

AU221636 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1400 GMT 22 Feb 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 22/2/1986 -- On Saturday, February 22, a wreath laying ceremony took place at the Memorial to Soviet Heroes in Bucharest to mark the 68th anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy. The floral wreaths were laid on behalf of the Ministry of National Defence of Romania and the Bucharest City People's Council.

Floral wreaths were also laid on behalf of the Embassy of the Soviet Union in Bucharest.

The ceremony was attended by Colonel-General Marin Nicolescu, deputy minister of national defence, Stefan Birceri and Elena Verona Burtea, deputy chairmen of the Executive Committee of the Bucharest City People's Council, as well as by generals and officers. Present were V. G. Pozdnyakov, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Soviet Union to Bucharest, Major-General M. A. Lealin, military air and naval attache of the USSR to Bucharest, and members of the embassy.

On the same occasion floral wreaths were laid at other memorials and cemeteries in the capital and in the country.

ROMANIAN-TURKISH TOURISM COMMITTEE MEETS

TA200654 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2100 GMT 19 Feb 86

[Text] The 10th Joint Turkish-Romanian Tourism Committee meeting has begun in Bucharest. Short excursions and cooperation in tourism investment are being discussed at the talks. The committee meetings will also focus on tourism promotion, reduction of customs procedures, as well as the exchange of information on mountaineering and winter tourism, the (?training) of tourism personnel, and health resorts. A protocol will be signed at the end of the joint committee meetings.

BELOVSKI, LCY DELEGATION LEAVE FOR CPSU CONGRESS

LD241123 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1050 GMT 24 Feb 86

[Text] Belgrade, 24 Feb (TANJUG) -- The LCY delegation which will attend the 27th CPSU Congress left today for Moscow. The delegation is led by Dimce Belovski, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

The CPSU Congress begins 25 February and will last 8 days.

Also leaving with Belovski was LCY delegation member Stanislav Stojanovic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and they will be joined in Moscow by Milojko Drulovic, Yugoslav ambassador to the USSR and LCY Central Committee member.

The delegation was seen off at Belgrade Airport by Dobrivoje Vidic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Dr Aleksandar Sekulovic, president of the LCY Commission for International Cooperation [name and title as received]; and Eduard Krasavin, charge d'affaires of the Soviet Embassy in the SFRY.

LCY CONGRESS SET FOR 25-28 JUN; AGENDA ANNOUNCED

LD211139 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0845 GMT 21 Feb 86

[Text] Belgrade 21 Feb (TANJUG) -- At its session today the LCY Central Committee adopted the decision on the dates of the 13th LCY Congress and its draft agenda.

I. The 13th congress of the LCY will be held in Belgrade on 25, 26, 27, and 28 June 1986.

II. The following agenda will be proposed to the Congress:

1. Election of the working bodies of the congress.
2. Verification of delegates' credentials.
3. The report on the work of the following organs of the LCY between the 12th and 13th congresses:
   a. the LCY Central Committee
   b. the LCY Statutory Commission
   c. the LCY Supervisory Commission
4. Main report by the president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.
5. Debate about the main report and reports by the LCY organs.
6. Election of congressional commissions, their representative bodies and chairmen; discussion in commissions on the LCY'S future tasks and the draft documents of the 13th LCY Congress.
7. Adoption of the resolution of the 13th LCY Congress and of changes and amendments to the LCY Statute.
8. Election of members to the LCY Central Committee, the LCY Statutory Commission, and the LCY Supervisory Commission.

III. The draft documents for the 13th LCY Congress and other congress-related material will be sent in due course to delegates and all other participants in the Congress, to the central and provincial committees of the League of Communists and to the Committee of LCY Organization in the Yugoslav People's Army.

IV. The decision comes into effect on the day it is adopted.

President of the LCY Central Committee Presidium Vidoje Zarkovic

FURTHER ON PCI'S NATTA'S TALKS, VISIT

Belgrade Press Conference

PM211233 Milan L'UNITA in Italian 19 Feb 86 pp 1, 16

[Alberto Toscano report: "Natta: Exemplary PCI-LCY Relations"]

[Text] Rome -- A press conference at Belgrade's foreign press center thronged by newsmen from all over the world marked the end of PCI secretary General Alessandro Natta's visit to Yugoslavia. Attendance was entirely consistent with the extraordinary attention which the Yugoslav radio, television, and press have devoted to this visit, which ended with the decision announced by Natta yesterday to hold regular annual summit meetings between the PCI secretary general and the League of Communists of Yugoslavia president. The background to this decision is a tradition, cited several times during the talks between Natta and LCY President Vodije Zarkovic, of top-level meetings between the two parties. Zarkovic recalled his many contacts with PCI leaders, while Natta spoke on every occasion about the visit, particularly important from a political viewpoint, which he paid to Yugoslavia with Togliatti in January 1964.

One idea dominated all others: The present broad convergence of viewpoints between the two parties -- albeit within respect for their countries' different international positions -- is all the more substantial because it stems from options which they have made within mutual respect and total autonomy. This point was stressed several times by Natta and Zarkovic both during their conversations and during public meetings.

Here is a brief summary of yesterday's events: Accompanied by PCI Foreign Section chief Antonio Rubbi and Press Bureau chief Antonio Tato, Natta went first to the SFRY Presidium where (since President Radovan Vlajkovic was indisposed) he examined the main political topics with Vice President Sinan Hasani, a conversation particularly centered on the future since in May Hasani will take over from Vlajkovic as chief of state in accordance with the rules of rotation which govern Yugoslavia's institutions.

Apart from the press conference there was also a visit to Marshal Tito's tomb and a farewell dinner attended by LCY President Zarkovic, LCY Presidium members Vidic and Belovski, Executive Secretary Stanislav Stojanovic, and foreign affairs chief [title as published] Aleksander Sekulovic, which ended with an impromptu toast, as between old friends. A few words were spoken to reaffirm the success of the visit, with a further mention of relations between the two parties, before Zarkovic and the other Yugoslav leaders accompanied the members of the PCI delegation to the airport, where Italian Ambassador Massimo Castaldo also went to see them off.

On his arrival in Rome the PCI secretary general, who was met by Yugoslavia's ambassador in Italy, Ante Skataretiko, and [PCI secretariat member] Achille Occhetto, stressed Yugoslavia's international role, especially within the Nonaligned Movement and the movement's commitment to a more just international economic order.

The same subjects had just been broached at the joint press conference given by Natta and Zarkovic at the end of the visit. With regard to PCI-LCY relations, Alessandro Natta described them as "a sound and useful example for international relations between various communist, socialist, social democratic, progressive, and national liberation forces." Zarkovic said: "Since it is necessary to be well acquainted in order to strengthen friendship we were eager to inform ourselves fully about the situation of both parties, which are about to hold their congresses."

Natta was asked about the PCI's "European option." "We believe," he replied, "that the concept of the European left should be taken in a broad sense: We are referring to all the forces of the workers movement, to the various components present within the various European countries' situations, from the historical forces -- communist, socialist, and social democratic -- to the progressive, reform, and peace forces of different ideological and cultural characteristics." The PCI feels part of this left, within the general prospect of greater international cooperation and the specific prospect of EC integration. As he did on Monday in his address to Belgrade party cadres, Natta ruled out the possibility of talking in terms of an organized international communist movement again. At the same time he specified the interpretation of defense to which NATO must adhere (and on which basis the PCI accepts Italy's membership in the alliance) and the need to progress "toward socialist solutions under contemporary conditions." As during the past few days, PCI-LCY agreement was reaffirmed on the major topics of North-South relations, nonalignment, detente, and interstate relations, which can develop positively thanks parly to the solution of specific problems such as fishing and the indispensable introduction of an Italian law on the Slovene minority in our country.

Query on Party Problems

AU222022 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo Croatian 19 Feb 86 p 7

[Dusica Petkovic report]

[Excerpt] The NEUE ZUERCHER ZEITUNG asked whether the highest representatives of the Italian and the Yugoslav parties discussed party problems, for in its opinion they made all their answers so far as heads of states . Von Kohl asked whether Zarkovic acquainted Natta with the deep crisis in the LCY, the crisis of confidence even in the highest leadership.

The head of the Italian party replied to this question first. He said that he informed his Yugoslav comrades exhaustively about the reasons why the Italian Communist Party [PCI] decided to hold its 17th congress before the regular period. We proceeded from the conclusion that an offensive is necessary against the growing influence of the neoliberal and conservative forces which is causing difficulties in the ranks of the European left. The PCI must take a leading position in the reconstruction processes in the economic and technological fields and in the field of innovations and must make its contribution in this respect on the European scale.

Zarkovic said in reply to this question that information on the situation in the two parties and their preparations for the coming congresses was extensively exchanged in the talks. The working people of Yugoslavia expect much from the 13th congress because it will be held in a rather complex situation. However, Zarkovic stressed, we came to all the past congresses with tremendous results in the economic and social fields. In the past few years, we have carried a heavy burden of problems, above all economic problems with the tendency to weaken the Yugoslav market as well as the Yugoslav community.

Between the 12th and the 13th congresses, we invested efforts to shed light on the causes of the crisis and to determine the directions of the activities on how to overcome the crisis. Thanks to this, Zarkovic said, the LCY succeeded to a significant extent in consolidating its ranks and achieving certain results, but we have not yet got out of difficulties.

The LCY always talks frankly about the difficulties in its ranks, but there is no crisis of confidence in the ranks of its leadership.

Asked whether the PCI belongs to the world communist movement, Natta replied that it says in the documents for the congress that the Italian party does not belong to the ideological camp in an organizational sense. We have a broader vision of cooperation in the international workers movement, he said, and we do not close ourselves within the borders of cooperation with communist parties along set rules. We favor a more realistic perception of cooperation on the principles of independence, mutual respect, and a comprehensive confrontation of views.

End of Visit

AU222024 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 19 Feb 86 p 2

[Text] TANJUC -- Alessandro Natta, secretary general of the Italian Communist Party, ended his visit to our country and left Belgrade yesterday afternoon.

Vidoje Zarkovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Dobrivoje Vidic and Stanislav Stojanovic, officials of the Presidium, went to Belgrade airport to see Natta off. Alessandro Natta and Antonio Rubbi and Antonio Tato, members of the PCI Central Committee, that morning visited the Josip Broz Tito Memorial Center, where they laid flowers on Tito's tomb.

14 FEB LCY CC PLENUM ASSESSED IN PRESS

Fear of 'Bold Move'

AU221957 Zagreb DANAS in Serbo-Croatian No 209 18 Feb 86 pp 12-13

[Jelena Lovric article: "LC: Fear of Flying"]

[Excerpts] We worked a lot, but not much is seen. This is how Bosko Vukov, one of the taciturn members of the party leadership, at the LCY Central Committee session on Friday [14 February] summed up with a pithy and accurate description the past 4-year period. His assessment agrees in its sharpness with the prevailing tone of the draft report prepared for a public discussion, but the two differ in volume: the draft report has 340 pages. One can suppose how and to what extent this fact will motivate the party membership to a discussion about the time which, as the draft report puts it, there has been a stagnation in the development of the socialist self-managing system, an increase of bureaucracy and technocracy, a strengthening of disintegration tendencies and of the statist closing-up of sociopolitical communities, and occurrences of disunity and tendencies of federalization in the LCY.

All too often in this past period it appeared that the flywheel, which worked at full force, at full steam, and under full power, in fact was freewheeling.

To what extent does the party praise or delude itself?

The answers this time failed to appear. It would be interesting to analyze why a discussion of the past 4-year period is never successful at the sessions of the party forums. The party leaderships contain the fewest inspired speakers about this subject: at the LCY Central Committee session, four asked for the floor, and at a recent session of the Central Committee of the LC of Croatia, the number of speakers was also more than modest.

In addition to both being submitted to a public discussion, the draft report and the draft LCY Statute, which was also discussed at the latest LCY Central Committee session, have another characteristic in common: a considerable dose of criticism toward the present solutions an an equal measure of unreadiness to embark on any large and bold changes. However, there is also a large difference: great interest for a discussion on statute matters has been manifested at Central Committee sessions on several occasions.

Some proposals which were supported with interesting arguments by significant advocates did not get into the public discussion as the proposals of the Central Committee. Thus, a majority (only five votes in favor) rejected Dusan Dragosavac's amendment that a new office of president of the LCY Central Committee be introduced; he would be elected for 1 year and his term could be extended for another year.

Dragosavac's proposal was supported by Milos Minic, who assessed that it would ensure the implementation of the adopted policy, and "the chief shortcoming of the present Presidium is that it did not implement this function successfully." This would also change the position of the Central Committee, which would then no longer be predominantly "a forum for discussions, but would indeed be a forum for decisions."

Delicate Subject

The Central Committee also rejected Marko Lolic's proposal (nine votes in favor) that one should delete from the draft statute the new working to the effect that "the LC's of the republics and provinces, as parts of the unified LCY, are organized and work as independent and unified organizations."

Nijaz Dizdarevic requested (in vain, for the Central Committee did not accept his proposal, either; 12 votes were in favor) that the draft statute should contain the old provision according to which a two-thirds majority, instead of a simple majority as now proposed, is needed in elections if the list contains more than one candidate. When Jure Bilic explained the proposed changes on behalf of the commission which prepared the draft statute, he only said that the commission proposing these provisions was led by the idea that a simple majority was sufficient in decisionmaking in general and that in this way it also wanted to avoid "the possibility of taking any measures that would puzzle the electoral body." He made no further explanations because, as he put it, the subject was delicate. He did not explain where this delicateness resides, and so a proposal is being submitted to public discussion which in fact means that leaders in the future may get less support than up to now. It is difficult to avoid the impression that in this case matters have been put upside down to some extent: instead of proposing people who could ensure a two-thirds majority, the statutory provisions are being adjusted to the present state of division.

One should not judge the desires and intention of the "Party superstructure" before the next LCY Central Committee session when more will be said about the visions and about the immediate future. If one were to judge only on the basis of the latest LCY Central Committee session, and especially on the basis of the discussion about the draft report, one could easily reach the conclusion that the party shows a strong fear of flying, of taking off. It could appear that, preoccupied with daily cares, it is nailed to the ground with pragmatism and fears that any bold move could disturb the present balance of forces, regardless of the fact that this is a balance in marking time.

NARODNA ARMIJA Report

AU221945 Belgrade NARODNA ARMIJA in Serbo-Croatian No 2432, 20 Feb 86 p 7

[B. Miletic article: "Echoes of the 25th Session of the LCY Central Committee: Time of Great Challenges"]

[Excerpts] Although 4 more months are left until the 13th highest gathering of the LCY, the atmosphere in party life can already be called congress-like. The documents for the congress are "maturing" before the eyes of the public, and the congress ought to put a full stop to an extraordinarily difficult and complicated period (many believe that it was one of the most difficult periods of our social development) and open a stage of a faster development of socialist self-management.

The LCY Central Committee, its Presidium, and all the party organs from the top down to the basic LC organizations are mobilized as rarely before.

The 25th LCY Central Committee session gave the best picture of the working and creative atmsophere; for although such important documents as the draft report and the draft amendments to the LCY Statute were discussed, unusually few speakers asked for the floor (only four on the report, and a dozen on the Statute), although the president, when opening the session, announced the possibility that the session might last 2 days. This perhaps indicates that the preliminary drafts of the documents were well prepared and that they reflect the state and the needs of the vanguard of the workers class on the one hand, and on the other hand, that the Central Committee expects much from the public discussion which began with the adoption of the documents at the plenum last week.

Efforts and Lagging

It is difficult to digest in several hundred pages of a written report the efforts and results of 4 years, particularly when it is a matter of years that will remain remembered as extremely significant for the fate and the development of Yugoslavia. The authors of the draft of this report should therefore be paid tribute, if for no other thing than their endeavor to present the time between the 12th and the 13th congresses in a realistic way, convincingly, and with a critical attitude toward all the key questions faced by the LC in this period.

The period behind us had many ups and downs. The economy has suffered blows which shook other spheres of social development. The LC, as the leading and most responsible power in society, faced great challenges and had to go through a quick and dramatic maturing in confronting great difficulties, so that from a state of lagging and perplexity it would launch a creative political action. There were some moments of lagging and of weakness, but none of abandoning the historic struggle for the continuation of the socialist revolution.

A Look at Defense

The draft report also contains a part on the involvement of the LC in the strengthening of all-people's defense and social self-protection. This part was not specifically discussed at the session of the Central Committee, but the defense angle was implied whenever one talked about the shortcomings which suit the enemy so that he may complicate the political-security situation in the country through his activities.

The assaults of the bourgeois right, the irredentists in Kovovo, the attacks of the nationalists, and the cross-fire of all other individual and group attacks on the achievements of the revolution have resulted, contrary to the expectation of their protagonists, in an increase of consciousness and of the awareness of the necessity of strengthening society's defense.

Consistent with its critical perception of affairs, the draft report indicates that the defense growth of society was not the same in all the communities. In some parts of the "front," for instance in socializing defense and security, no visible advance was made, which means theimplementation of 12th LCY Congress demands does not run at the speed which would be possible. It is probable that this is a consequence, above all, of a different involvement by subjective forces, but one should also not neglect some unacceptable ideological views on the essence, the way s, and the possibilities of socializing defense and security, as well as on the nature and the role of the several parts of all-people's defense and social self-protection.

The Armed Forces were not exempted from the attacks from the right and the left, but despite everything they preserved a high level of moral-political unity and combat readiness. Although a reduction of the volume of funds for financing the Yugoslav People's Army occurred in this period, the plans and programs of its techical modernization and equipping it with modern combat means have been for the most part realized.

NUCLEAR POWER PLANT PROPOSALS DRAW CRITICISM

Objection at LCY CC Session

LD211536 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1414 GMT 21 Feb 86

[Text] Belgrade, February 21 (TANJUG) -- At today's Central Committee session of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) an objection was raised to the construction of new nuclear power plants in Yugoslavia.

LCY Central Committee member Dragisa Ivanovic, former rector of the Belgrade University, referring to the recent opening of a public bidding for the import of nuclear power plants, stressed that this decision should be revoked out of political, scientific-expert and financial reasons. He said that the construction of new nuclear power plants Yugoslavia would incur a 20 billion dollar debt, the figure practically equal to the country's present external debt.

In Ivanovic's opinion Yugoslavia has sufficient coal and water to cover its energy needs. The import of nuclear technology and fuel, Ivanovic warned, would be a blow to the country's independence, so that on such important decisions the broadest possible discussion should be organised.

Yugoslavia already has one nuclear power plant. For some time now the public has been asking more and more frequently whether the construction of new nuclear power plants is justified, in view of the fact that an ever growing number of other countries are giving up the use of nuclear energy for the production of electricity. A particular problem is the fact that a solution has still not been found where to store the radioactive waste.

Upholding the protection of human environment, delegates of the Yugoslav town Slavonska, Pozega municipality, yesterday rejected a proposal that the storage for the nuclear waste from the first nuclear power plant in Yugoslavia "Krsko" should be built in their district. The neighbouring municipality of Nova Gradiska recently took the same stand.

The clause on the protection of human environment has been included in the Yugoslav constitution and this is the first such instance in the world.

Public opinion polls carried out in 1980, 1982 and 1984 in the Yugoslav Republic of Slovenia where, on the border with the Yugoslav Republic of Croatia the a-power plant Krsko has been built, show that the number of those objecting to the construction of nuclear power plants in Yugoslavia is continually increasing.

'Disturbing the Public'

AU232129 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 23 Feb 86

[Milutin Milenkovic "commentary" on the project of building nuclear power plants]

[Text] Now we are not going to observe the project of nuclear power plants from the point of view of economic and technological suitability, nor from the point of view of a danger to people and nature. We are not skilled to do that and do not want to take sides. Coming to us, however, are some specific and topical observations about a phenomenon that occurs very frequently, is noticed with reproach by most authorized sociopolitical or state factors, belongs to our domain, and is disturbing the public.

A milder or a stronger state of agitation on the part of the public undoubtedly belongs to so-called social pathology. As in the case of illness of any organism, the capability for a regular flow of all vitally important functions decreases in this fever; work suffers; neurotic confrontations, rage, and aggression amount; and it is not only the working energy and consciousness of an individual that suffer, but often also the health of the people who are caught in the net of unpleasant facts the solving of which they cannot directly influence.

Because of all this, upsetting the public is a socially harmful phenomenon, and the inciters of the phenomenon who act irresponsibily, maliciously, and from erroneous starting points bear, or should bear, legal consequences as well. Examples of such responsibility are many and almost all pertain to something that has been done in a way it should not have been done. There are almost no examples of responsibility demanded for something which has not been done and should have been, and a larger damage in public feeling ensued because of untimely information. or denial of information.

The debate at the latest session of the LCY Central Committee and the reaction to it in the broadest public have confirmed the fact that the public is more gravely upset as a result of failure to perform necessary actions. As a rule, it is easier to correct wrong information than to solve and repair the concealment of information.

When a LCY Central Committee member and a recognized expert for nuclear power reaches such a degree of upset and warning that he has to cry out from that forum's rostrum: Let us not allow a rope to be put around Yugoslavia's neck, then this is a situation which demands responsibility from those who created it.

The statement that Cimrade Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, made at the same LCY Central Committee session had a calming effect to a certain extent. She said that this society, we quote, certainly will not allow solving the problem of nuclear power plants without a most serious debate, and so on. However, have not the stages of decisionmaking already gone too far without such debates being opened and the public being appropriately informed?

It is not strange that the nuclear topic is very much talked about in public these days, and that is done in a concerned and complaining way. And the words said by Comrade Ckrebic, president of the Presidency of the SR of Serbia, that such questions can be solved only by unified Yugoslav plans and by consensus is being used even for the appointment of any higher official of the federal administration, we will hopefully not allow the Adriatic, the currents of the Danube and the Sava, and other resources of which the whole of Yugoslavia and the health of all Yugoslavs depend, to be poisoned by any expert or economic-political group inspired at least by narrower interests.

We would therefore like to see in the statement made by the President of the Executive Council something more than an individual promise. This should represent an unambiguous obligation that really nothing be done in the application of nuclear power in the form of nuclear power plants without fully informing the public and without the deepest professional coordination.

MILOSEVIC NAMED SERBIAN LC PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE

AU221658 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 21 Feb 86

[Text] In accordance with the social agreement about cadre policy in Serbia, the presidency of the Republican SAWP Conference received, for consultancy purposes, the proposal that the presidential candidate for the Serbian LC central committee should be Slobodan Milosevic. The Presidium gave unanimous support to his candidature.

ABOLITION OF MACEDONIAN ECONOMIC UNITS SEEN

LD180951 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0745 GMT 18 Feb 86

[Excerpts] Skopje, 18 Feb (TANJUG) -- The abolition of about 100 Macedonian Self-Managing Communities of Interest [SIZ] is envisaged. This is understandable, since, and not only in this republic, the free and direct exchange of productive labor and the "superstructure" it finances, often degenerate into opposites. The mania for setting up SIZ's inevitably engendered bureaucracy in the SIZ's and, in the process, virtually nothing was changed in the relations between the two spheres. It is, however, precisely here that alienation and the bureaucratization of relations should be overcome.

It is certain that a rationalization of SIZ's in Macedonia, conceived on the territorial and functional principle, is justified and necessary. It appears, however, that this significant (?step) is not sufficient and that it is necessary to do a lot more to change relations.

The excessive number of SIZ's in Macedonia, it is assessed, is a consequence of the existence of small, undeveloped, SIZ's which also leads to duplication of functions. This is paralleled by the irrational organization of specialist services and other weaknesses. This is why the proposal arose for rationalizing the network of SIZ's on the territorial and functional principle. It is envisaged that for one or more related areas one self-managing community be formed or that this be done for many municipalities.

COMMUNAL LC CONDEMNS HUNGER STRIKE JUDGES

AU202032 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 20 Feb 86

[Text] As we have reported, Cuprija communal court Judges Dragoslav Ilic, Milos Miletic, and Ljiljana Milosevic, members of the LC, after a session of the Presidium of the Communal Committee of the LC on 19 February, went to the Cuprija Town Square and began a hunger strike, in this way expressing their rejection of and opposition to the ideopolitical measures meted out to them according to the Statute of the LC of Serbia and the Statutory Decision of the communal committee of the LC.

A press statement issued after an extraordinary meeting of the communal LC in Cuprija states among other things:

The presidium of the communal LC Committee considers that the measures taken against the behavior of the named judges are in accordance with the LC Statute as well as with human and democratic relations within the LC. This is why their current behavior is not only unacceptable and to be condemned, but it is found that none of them deserve to be in the ranks of the LCY which is currently involved in a serious and complex battle for the stabilization of socioeconomic and other problems of our society.